

GENERAL INFORMATION

# Newsweek

LIBRARY

MAY 13 1954

## Now—Real Hope of Beating Cancer

(See Medicine)

MAY 17, 1954 20c

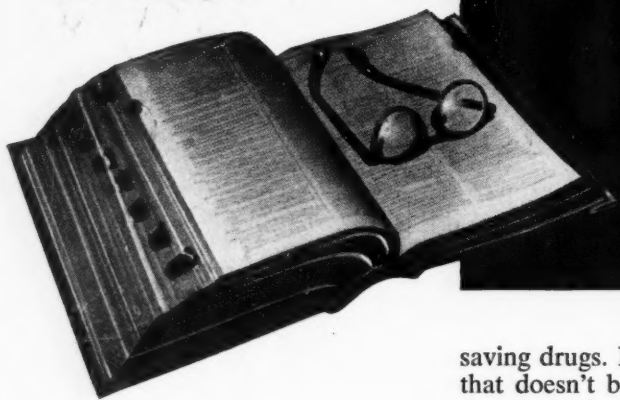


**Grace Kelly: Philadelphia's Shooting Star**

(See Movies)



A chemist's  
vocabulary  
is strictly  
limited



IT's child's play for a chemist to use polysyllabic words. Yet, in some respects, his vocabulary is strictly limited. It just doesn't include words such as "hopeless" . . . "absurd" . . . "impossible." The many miracles that emerge from the mysterious world of chemistry are mute testimony to this fact.

By "doing the impossible," the chemical industry has created life-

saving drugs. It has made antifreeze that doesn't boil away. It has produced plastics whose uses are apparently endless. And the chemical industry has come through with synthetic materials that often go nature's products one better.

To develop a new product, the chemical industry carries on relentless research. But it doesn't stop there. It then finds a way to mass-produce the new product, so that its cost will not be prohibitive. Phthalic Anhydride, the chemical that makes

possible today's quick-drying paints and enamels, is a good example of this. When first produced, phthalic cost \$2.85 a pound; within two years chemical engineering knowledge had cut the cost to 40¢.

This week, as the nation observes Chemical Progress Week, Koppers congratulates the entire chemical industry on its brilliant achievements. We also have good reason to be proud of our own chemists, and of the many contributions they have made to our country's welfare.

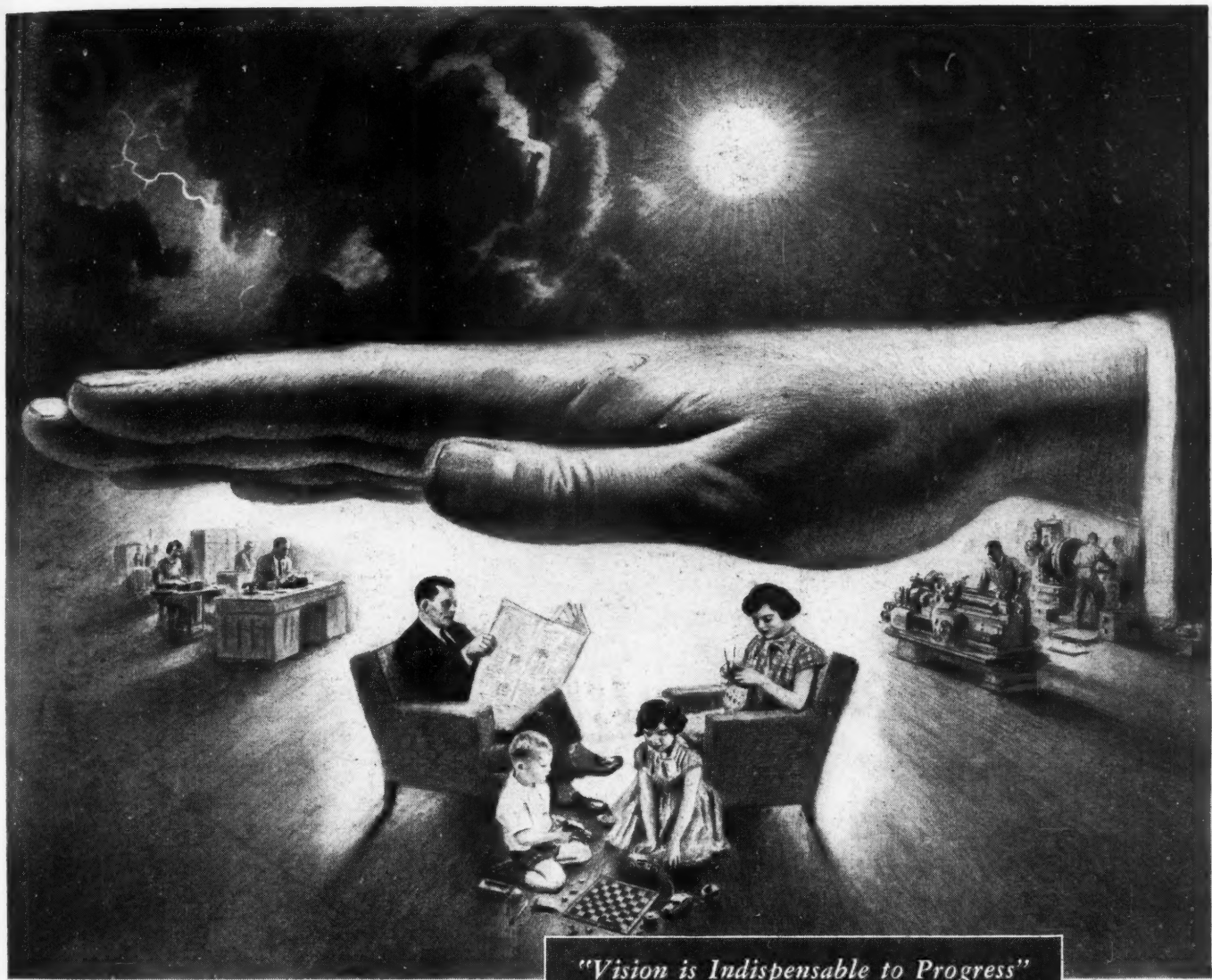


KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA

## Koppers Chemicals

*A better America through chemical progress*

Making chemicals is just one way in which Koppers serves industry and you. Among its many products are plastics, pressure-treated wood, road materials, protective coatings, creosote, flexible couplings, industrial fans and piston rings. Koppers also designs and constructs coke ovens and integrated steel plants.



*"Vision is Indispensable to Progress"*

## At the touch of a finger— man-made climate that's better than nature's

Since the beginning of history, Man has tried to "do" something about the weather around him. His problem: to keep warm in the winter, to keep cool in the summer, and to keep healthy all year round.

Man-made climate has been the goal of America's air conditioning industry since the first factory cooling units were installed in 1902. Now, a half century later, new ways have been found to heat, cool, filter, dehumidify, cleanse, and circulate the air that people breathe in homes, offices, factories.

Central air conditioning in the home has a bright future. Thousands of units have already been installed. Leading builders and manufacturers

predict that within five years complete temperature control units will be included in most new homes. The room air conditioner with a reverse cycle which permits either heating or cooling of the area served, as well as the electrostatic air cleaner, are two recent developments which will create new demands for air conditioning equipment.

Today, there are plans on the drawing board for an entirely air conditioned shopping center — in-

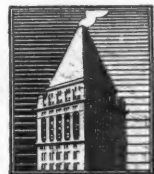
cluding sidewalks and public areas—all to be served by a central plant. Total annual sales of the industry are expected to skyrocket to \$5 billion within the next decade.

The air conditioning industry is playing a big part in America's growth and achievement. It is another demonstration of how the invigorating climate of freedom stimulates business to progress and accomplishment in which all the people share.

### **BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**

16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 15, N. Y.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION





Where would you **RATHER**  
Go this Summer?



where there's...

**Swimming • Ice Skating  
Golf • Tennis • Riding • Fishing  
Shooting • Music • Dancing**

Anyway you look at it...  
there's no place to compare with...

**Sun Valley**  
IDAHO

OWNED AND OPERATED BY UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, OMAHA, NEBR.

## LETTERS

### Those Hearings . . .

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin hides behind his Congressional immunity like his victims hide behind the Fifth Amendment.

He has falsely attacked the integrity of honorable Americans to gain personal publicity. In his public statements, he has distorted the facts, altered the pictures, and misrepresented the evidence . . .

FRANK W. JORDAN

Arlington, Mass.

► . . . My own personal opinion of Senator McCarthy has been formed by events over some considerable time, and no trumped charges are going to change it. I am for him! I think he has been smeared, misrepresented, and condemned by some of the papers and reporters. I don't believe he seeks all the publicity he gets and I never would believe he seeks the Presidency, for the sole reason Joe has very good sense . . .

MRS. FRED GATES

Norwich, Ohio

► In your May 3 issue I have the answer as to why your periodical appeals so strongly. It is because of its faithful factual reporting. The two articles, one on Secretary Stevens, and [one on] Senator McCarthy, focus the point. I am sure anyone reading these articles obtained a real, intimate insight into these two figures in the public eye. Whoever does the writing does it well . . .

H. N. WILLETS

Summit, N.J.

► The May 3 NEWSWEEK received yesterday carried an article saying the McCarthy hearings had not changed many people's minds. Perhaps not many, but at least one—mine. From a rather good opinion of Senator McCarthy, I am afraid my opinion has really fallen. Such an exhibition of poor sportsmanship, egotism, poor manners, inconsistency, and lack of fair play, I have never heard be-

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Inspect  
grain...

or jet plane  
castings...



**GRAIN IS NOW DIAGNOSED** by x-ray. Millers and other grain processors get a fast, exact picture of the inside of every kernel in a sample with the G-E Grain Inspection x-ray unit.



**100% VISUAL INSPECTION** with G-E Scopemaster catches defective aircraft parts. This fluoroscopic unit makes it possible to (1) replace *destructive* sample testing, (2) provide 100% inspection — at less cost.

## G-E x-ray equipment does both — suggests possibilities for profitable use in your own process

Every day more and more products are made better at lower cost, thanks to raw material analysis, production control or final inspection with General Electric x-ray apparatus. Fast, accurate, non-destructive — x-ray examination will be an integral part of tomorrow's automatic factory.

Take a look around you. The beer and milk you drink... the canned foods you eat... the synthetic fibers you wear — all can be processed better with the help of G-E radiation equipment. Heavy castings, light metal parts, plastics, paper, cement and scores of other products are now x-ray tested or inspected.

Chances are, there's a place in your own plant where x-ray can be put to profitable use. The G-E radiation specialist near you will be glad to analyze your requirements. Call him today or write X-Ray Department, General Electric Company, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin, Rm. AL54.

For over 30 years in industry — nearly 60 in medicine — General Electric has pioneered advances in x-ray equipment.

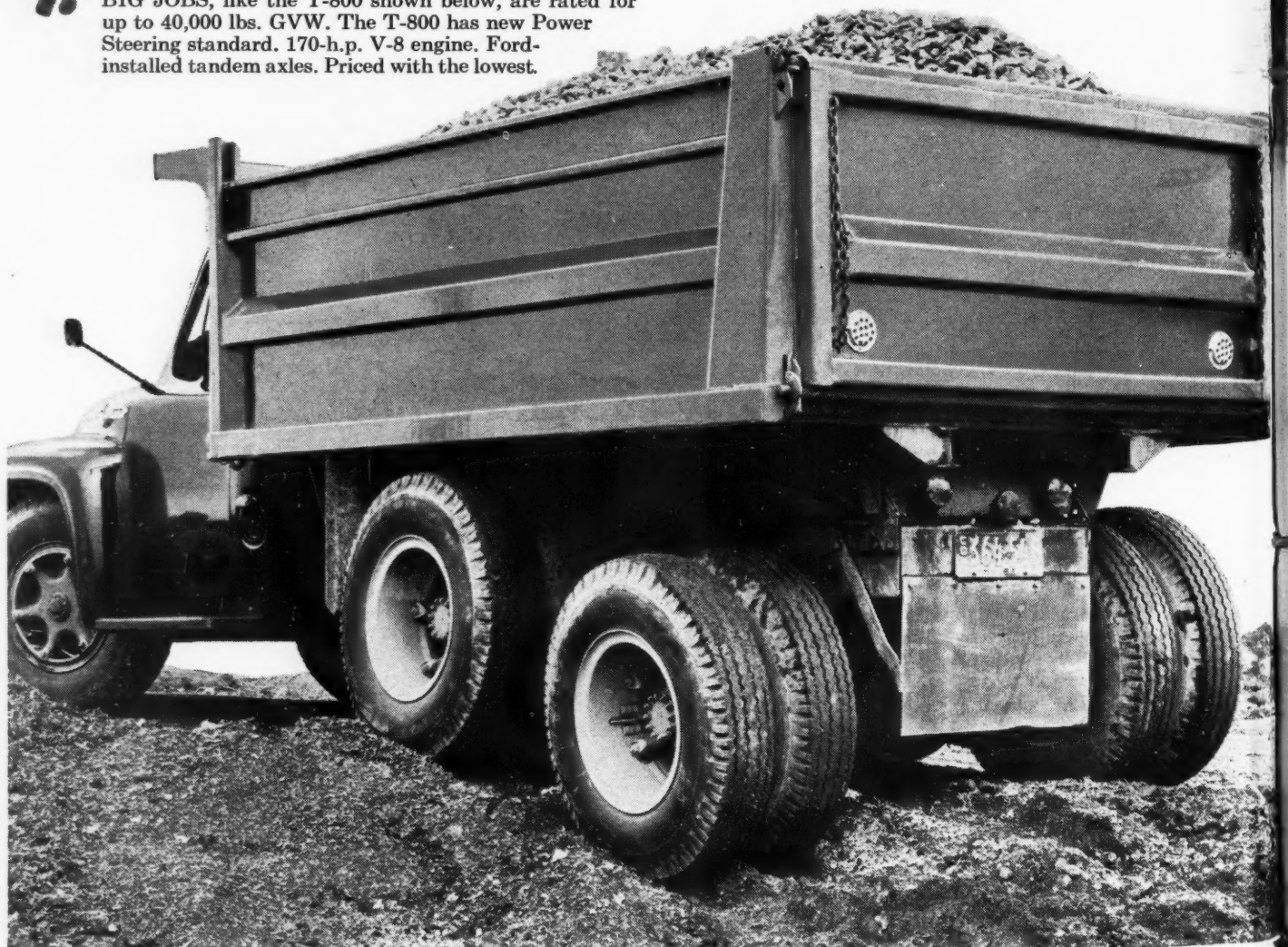
You can put your confidence in —

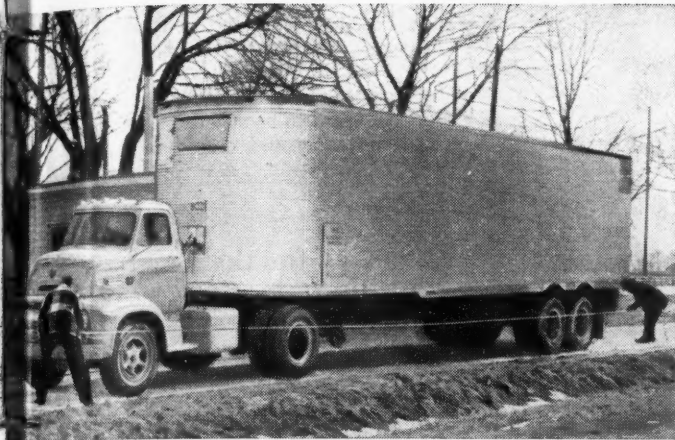
**GENERAL**  **ELECTRIC**

# Now! Five big ways to put more "pay" into payloads!

New Ford Trucks for '54 are big in capacity in five big ways! And for utmost economy, big capacity is matched by big power and big handling ease. New **LOW-FRICTION** engines in all models save gas! New Power Steering and Fordomatic Drive save driver's time and energy.

**CONCENTRATED CAPACITY** to handle bigger loads on a straight truck! New Ford factory-built tandem axle **BIG JOBS**, like the T-800 shown below, are rated for up to 40,000 lbs. GVW. The T-800 has new Power Steering standard. 170-h.p. V-8 engine. Ford-installed tandem axles. Priced with the lowest.





**2. CLOSE-COUPLED CAPACITY** to handle biggest loads within legal length limits. New Ford Cab Forward model C-900 shown, rated for 55,000 lbs. GCW, is short enough to handle 35-ft. semis in all States. Five other Cab Forward models range down to 14,000 lb. GVW-Model C-500.



**3. CUBIC FOOT CAPACITY** to provide more loadspace for light bulky loads. New Ford P-350 Parcel Delivery Chassis more than doubles loadspace over conventional light-duty panels. It takes bodies 7 to 11½ ft. long, with capacities up to 400 cu. ft. Fordomatic available at extra cost. Model P-500 offers GVW ratings up to 14,000 lbs.



**4. GROSS CAPACITY** to handle maximum load allowed with trailer. Biggest of Ford's conventional BIG JOBS, Model F-900 shown handles up to 55,000 lbs. GCW. New 170-h.p. V-8 develops more power per cubic inch than any other engine in its class. Power Steering at low extra cost.



**5. BONUS CAPACITY** to give you more payload per pound of truck. From BIG JOBS down to Pickups, all '54 Ford Trucks feature top payloads, low curb weights. 6½-ft. Pickup shown offers Fordomatic Drive and Power Brakes at worthwhile extra cost. Choice of V-8 or SIX engines, featuring LOW FRICTION, deep-block design.

NOW **TRIPLE ECONOMY** for savings in the three biggest truck-savings areas!



**1. NEW GAS-SAVING POWER!**    **2. NEW DRIVER-SAVING EASE!**    **3. NEW MONEY-SAVING CAPACITIES!**

Only Ford gives you gas-saving, LOW-FRICTION, High-Compression, Deep-Block engines in *all* models. Mightiest concentration of power per cubic inch in any truck engine line. Choose from five great engines, V-8 and SIX.

Only Ford offers DRIVERIZED CABS for easier, safer control. Room enough for 3 men. Curved, one-piece windshield. New woven plastic upholstery "breathes" like cloth. Exclusive Ford seat shock snubbers for smooth ride.

Over 220 models built for top payload, low curb weight. Now six basic series of Cab Forward models rated up to 55,000 lbs. GCW. Two brand-new, factory-built tandems rate up to 60,000 lbs. GCW. See your Ford Dealer!

**FORD**  
*TRIPLE ECONOMY*  
**TRUCKS**

**MORE TRUCK FOR YOUR MONEY**

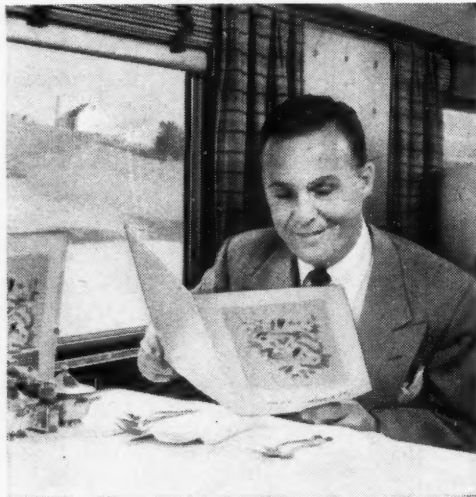
# How to go relaxed all the way!



**You relax** all the way when you Go Pullman. You leave from the center of town, instead of the middle of nowhere.



**You have** a wonderful world on wheels to roam in.



**You enjoy** leisurely meals freshly cooked to order.



**You sleep** in a full-length bed, and arrive fresh and fit... right at the heart of things.

Take it easy

# GO PULLMAN

**Comfortable, Convenient and Safe**



Have a "Rent-a-car" waiting for you. Ask your ticket agent.

COPYRIGHT 1954, THE PULLMAN COMPANY

## LETTERS

fore. It's bad when fine and honorable people must be treated on the floor of the Senate... as Secretary Stevens has been treated, particularly when he has been leaning over backward to be strictly honest in his answers, courteous, and considerate...

MARGARET L. ROBERTSON

Boise, Idaho

## Making Way for the New?

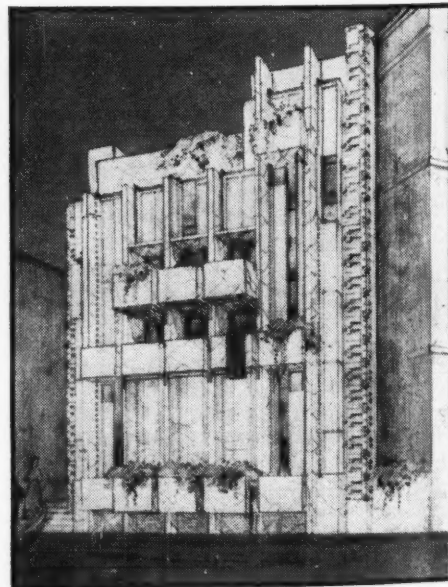
Regarding your published attack by Ernest Hemingway\* upon Frank Lloyd Wright (NEWSWEEK, ART, April 12)... this letter is not a defense of Mr. Wright. [He] need not be defended in the remarks of a trigger-happy author of a big fish story.

I have known Mr. Wright for nineteen years, and have studied his plans and seen most of his major works. In the same time I have studied the great paintings of the Venetian Giovanni Bellini. My conclusion

\*"If it [the Wright building] must be built, let it be built upon one consideration—that as soon as it is finished it be burned" (for some Hemingway biography, see page 104).



Venetian—as it is now



United Press Photos

Venetian—as proposed

Newsweek, May 17, 1954



still more  
to come . . .



Five million miles of wire and cable! And more on the way  
as General Telephone, America's largest independent system,  
continues to expand its service to subscribers in 21 states.

This expansion has been made possible by the savings  
of thousands of men and women who back their faith in our growth  
with their dollars. This is the American way . . .

the way to provide the best in telephone service

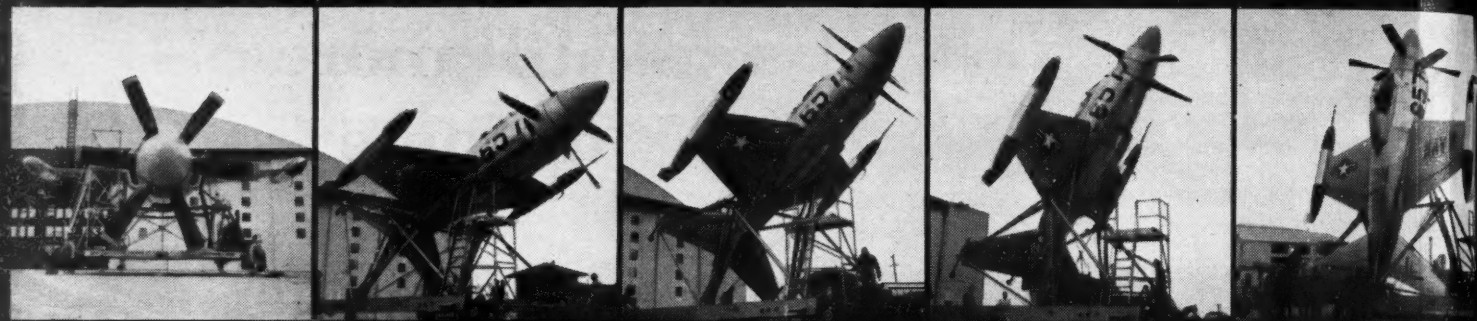
to all who want and need it at the least possible cost.



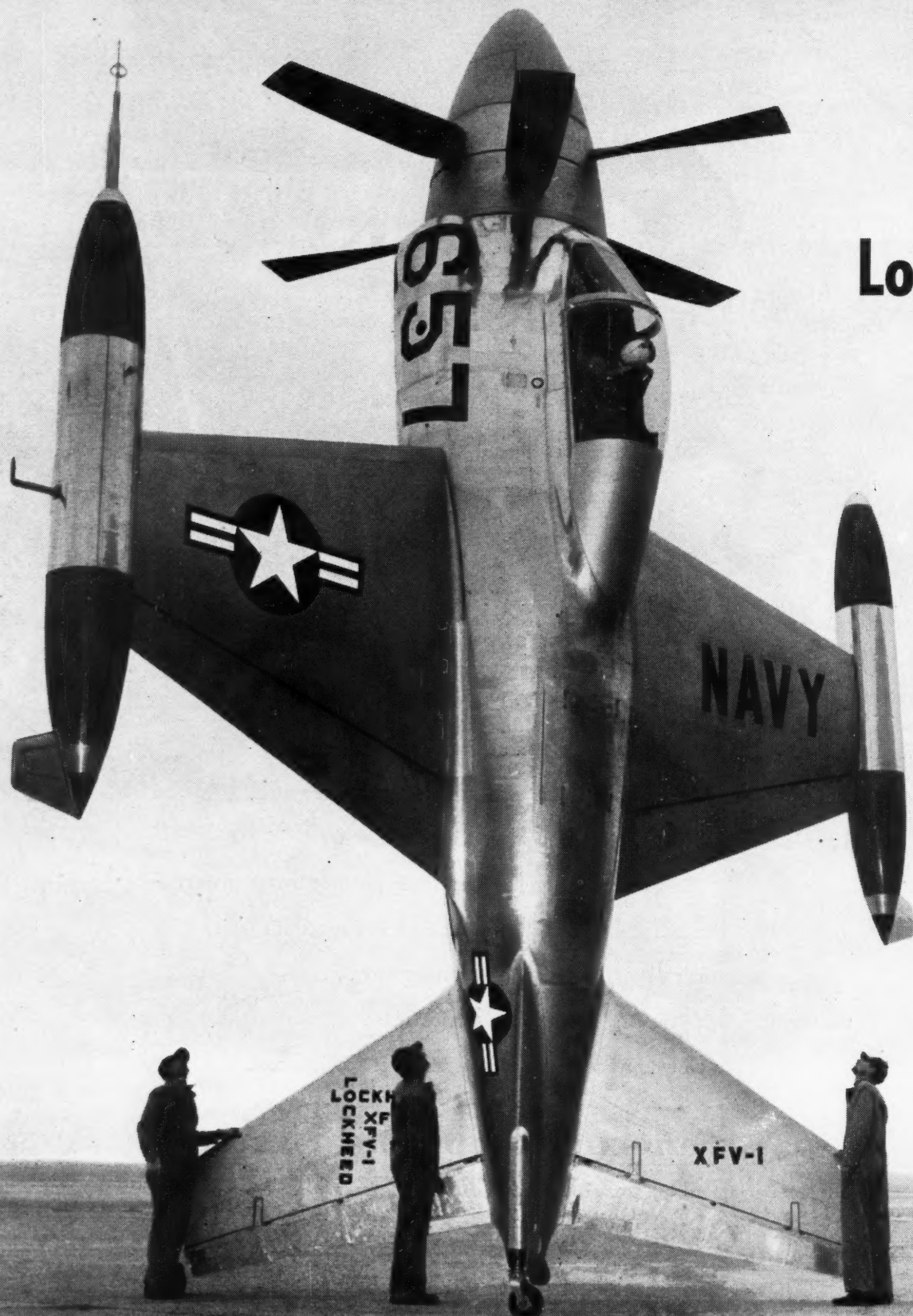
**General Telephone System**

*One of America's Great Telephone Systems*

260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.



SPECIAL CRADLE LIFTS XFV-1 from prone position (for servicing) to upright for vertical takeoff.



**Lockheed**

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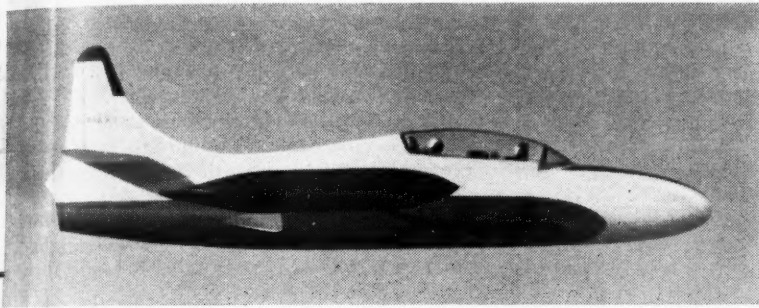
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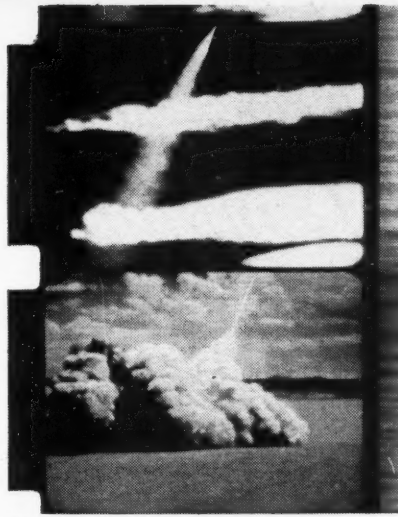
LC

FC

LEADERSHIP DEMANDS CONSTANT ACHIEVEMENT



**WORLD'S LEADING JET TRAINER**, Lockheed's newest version of the T-33 (Navy TV-2), is also the world's most advanced trainer. Now built with more speed, more room, more safety, the new T-33 is used to train 9 out of 10 U. S. jet pilots as well as those of 9 other U. N. countries. Including the T-33 and other famous Lockheed jets (*Shooting Star* and *Starfire*), Lockheed has produced more jet planes than any other manufacturer.



**GUIDED MISSILE** and pilotless aircraft research is advancing rapidly at Lockheed. Here engineer-scientists from the Missile Systems Division test top-secret developments to meet problem of supersonic speeds yet unattained.

## Scientists Unveil Radical Forms of Flight

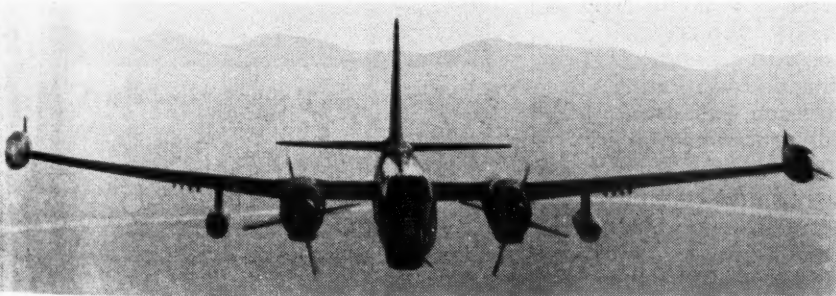
*High-Speed Navy Fighter Takes Off Straight Up, Lands by Backing Straight Down on Its Tail*

Today's biggest news in aviation is the Navy's XFV-1 built by Lockheed—first successful vertical-rising plane designed on a different concept from the helicopter.

A powerful Allison turbo-prop engine with two jet turbines turning counter-rotating propellers lifts the XFV-1 straight up, rocket fashion. It levels off for speeds in the 500-m. p. h. class, lands on its tail.

Exclusive feature of the Lockheed XFV-1 is its added ability to make conventional takeoffs and landings—very important to pilot training because it permits flying practice at high altitude prior to the pilot's first tail-down landing.

The XFV-1 makes every open space a landing field, every ship an aircraft carrier. Points to the day when most U. S. fighters may take off vertically from anywhere.



**FASTER THAN EVER** is the Navy's long-range P2V patrol bomber now that it has two kinds of power—with jet pods recently added to its turbo-compound engines. Increases its effectiveness in vital shore defense. Photo shows the P2V Neptune flying on jet engines only.



**FIRST AND ONLY** flying radar station in the world is this Lockheed Early Warning Aircraft, now in quantity production for the U. S. Air Force and Navy. Long-range Super Constellations, literally loaded with tons of latest electronic equipment, can patrol long hours far beyond U. S. borders, where they can "see" (electronically) approaching aircraft for untold miles in all directions day or night—thus vastly extending our warning system.

## Lockheed

California Division—Burbank, California  
Georgia Division—Marietta, Georgia  
Missile Systems Division—Van Nuys, California  
Lockheed Aircraft Service—Burbank, California  
Lockheed Air Terminal—Burbank, California

LOOK TO LOCKHEED  
FOR LEADERSHIP



**NEW FLIGHT FORMS** are studied by Lockheed scientists to meet sonic and thermal problems of ultra-high speed, higher altitudes. At Lockheed's Hall of Science each development represents years of research, testing, proving—in man's continual invasion of the unknown.

for beauty and quietness...  
for cool comfort...choose

# Wonderair

## ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS



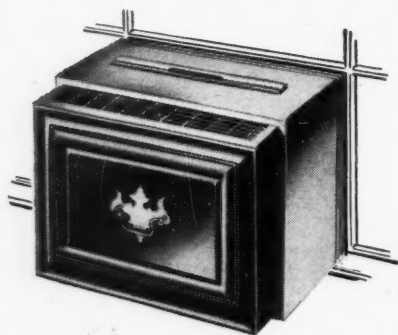
COOLING!



COOL AND VENT!



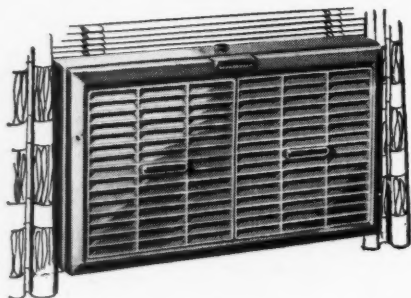
VENTILATE!



**Exclusive pull control!**  
Trim  $\frac{1}{2}$ - and  $\frac{1}{3}$ -hp.  
**Wonderair** units  
fit casement or regular  
windows. One of  
the smartest cabinet  
styles there is today!



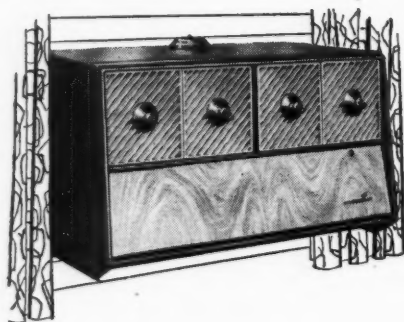
PROJECTS ONLY  
5" INTO ROOM!



**Economical!** This big,  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ -hp. model provides  
straight full-power  
cooling at lowest cost.  
Quiet, efficient, de-  
pendable. Extends only  
5 inches into room!



1-DIAL  
CONTROL!



**One-dial control!**  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ - and 1-hp. **Wonderair**  
in luxury cabinet—the  
*finest*, with cooling,  
cooling and ventilating,  
ventilation, exhaust,  
night turndown!

**Heating and cooling!**  
In same luxury cabinet,  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ - and 1-hp.  
models give all the above  
settings—plus heating!

It's your *widest* choice and your *wisest* selection! Each unit is styled to complement any decorator scheme. And you will appreciate **Wonderair's** quiet, draft-free, efficient and *dependable* cooling. *Sleep, play, work in comfort—with Wonderair!*

Send coupon today!

SERVEL, INC., Dept. N-54  
Evansville 20, Ind.

Please send me more facts  
about **Wonderair** for home  
and office, and the location  
of my nearest dealer.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZONE \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

### LETTERS

is that Wright and Bellini have much in common, with the **exception** that Mr. Wright works and thinks in terms of actual space, while Bellini is confined to illusions of space. Both, however, complete their work upon a mathematical arrangement of a fundamental mathematical form, which Mr. Wright calls "organic."

Venice was built by men like Bellini, in the basic principles of Bellini. Therefore, in consideration of the principles involved, it would be impossible for a building by Frank Lloyd Wright to be an esthetic affront to this great city of the Renaissance. Far more possible is that a building by Frank Lloyd Wright on the famous Grand Canal might launch another Renaissance. Venice—and the world—is in need of one . . .

DALE NICHOLS

Biloxi, Miss.

### 'Executive Suite'

In your May 3 issue you said that the cover picture of Barbara Stanwyck and William Holden was taken "before a prop chart." Did they borrow it from Kaiser-Frazer?

JAMES O'NEIL

Chicago, Ill.



Stanwyck, Holden, prop chart

No, the chart was a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer prop. And, incidentally, Kaiser-Frazer is now the Kaiser Motors Corp.

►PRIDE OF AUTHORSHIP, INNATE IMMEDIATE, AND THE USUAL DESIRE FOR RECOGNITION LEAD ME TO UNDERSTANDABLE DISAPPOINTMENT AT YOUR FAILURE TO MAKE ANY REFERENCE WHATSOEVER TO THE SCREENPLAY OF 'EXECUTIVE SUITE' IN YOUR FIVE-PAGE TRIBUTE TO THE PICTURE.

ERNEST LEHMAN

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

With deep remorse, and determination to give recognition where recognition is due, NEWSWEEK wishes to credit Ernest Lehman with the authorship of the screenplay adapted from Cameron Hawley's best seller "Executive Suite."

### The Tin Agreement

In [a recent PERSPECTIVE] Mr. Raymond Moley called the proposed International Tin Agreement "an international cartel" in which U.S. participation would involve "a

Newsweek, May 17, 1954



# Power-on-demand...

*One of 6 exciting exclusives...yours only in the new '54 Kaiser*

**1 Power-on-demand** is an entirely new kind of power that gives you small-car economy at normal speeds...yet delivers a breathtaking burst of flashing extra power when occasion demands... "extra horses" you don't have to feed all the time!

**2 Most luxurious styling**...from its dramatic new jet-air-scoop grille in front to its new Safety-Glo fender lights in back...and inside, the most elegant vinyl and fabric upholsteries you've ever seen!

**3 Greatest glass area**...more than 3946 square inches of safety glass...more than in any other standard American sedan...with slim, slant-back corner posts for extra visibility.

**4 Roomiest comfort**...more shoulder room, front and rear, than 6 other cars in the medium-price field, plus more front-seat leg room than *any* other American production sedan.

**5 Lowest center of gravity**...the lowest in any American production sedan...teams with Kaiser's exclusive spring suspension and double-action airplane type shock absorbers to give the smoothest road-hugging ride of any stock American car.

**6 Most safety features**...the World's Safest Front Seat, with new Steering Turret, padded instrument panel, recessed instruments, and safety-mounted windshield designed to push *outward* upon severe impact...plus a new safety-bolster on the back of the front seat for additional protection to rear-seat passengers. *See all these "exclusives" and the many, many more that make the new '54 Kaiser the stand-out value of the year! Visit your Kaiser dealer today!*

Plus power-steering, Overdrive, Dual-Range Hydra-Matic, optional at low extra cost.

*Hear "Lowell Thomas and the News" Mondays through Fridays, CBS radio.*

*Drive with "power-on-demand" in the new '54 Kaiser*



Howd



# How deep can a dollar dig?

It takes repeated impact to achieve penetration—in a market, too.

Will the dollars at your disposal dig deep enough?

They will if you use Collier's. Big as we've grown, we can still give you the impact and frequency needed to do a real advertising job within your budget.

With \$220,000 for example, you can still place 13 full color pages in Collier's—and reach more paid (not pick-up) readers than the same sum will buy in any other mass weekly or biweekly.

Your production costs, too, are less in Collier's, since no expensive color plates are needed.

## What \$220,000 Buys

	No. of 4-color Pages per Year	Cost of Plates	Total Advertising Impressions*	Cost per Page per Thousand of Circ. (ABC)
COLLIER'S . .	13 (\$216,710) . . .	None . . .	47,430,630 . . .	\$4.57
Life . . . . .	7 (\$214,200) . . .	? . . .	38,308,060 . . .	\$5.59
Look . . . . .	11 (\$214,555) . . .	? . . .	40,896,449 . . .	\$5.25
S. E. Post . . .	9 (\$209,790) . . .	? . . .	40,195,251 . . .	\$5.22

\*ABC Circulation, Dec. 31, 1953—times no. of insertions

Does it make sense to make your dollars dig deeper?

143 new Collier's advertisers seem to think so.

### COLLIER'S BOX SCORE

Circulation (First quarter, 1954) 3,837,000\*

—UP 631,000 OVER FIRST QUARTER LAST YEAR

Advertising pages per issue (First six months, 1954)

—UP 64% OVER FIRST SIX MONTHS OF LAST YEAR\*

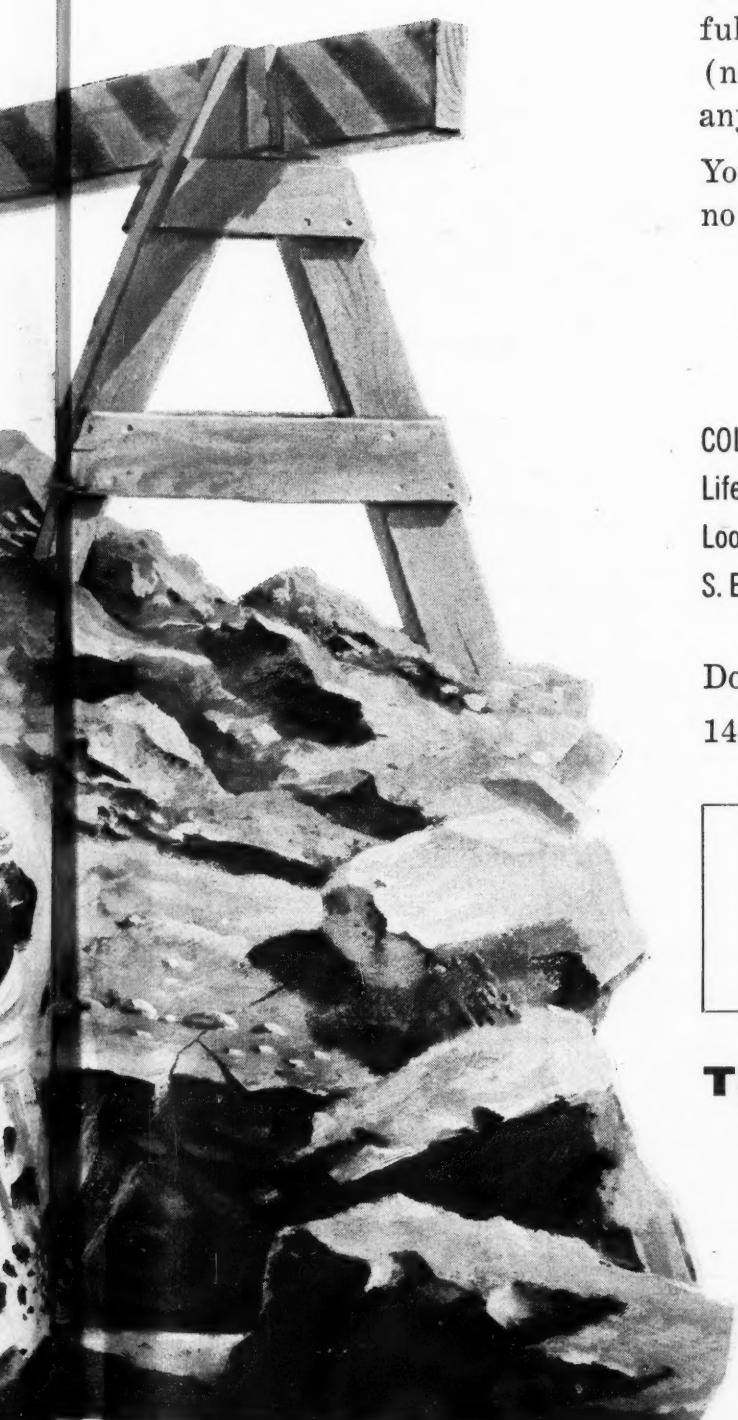
\*Publisher's Estimate

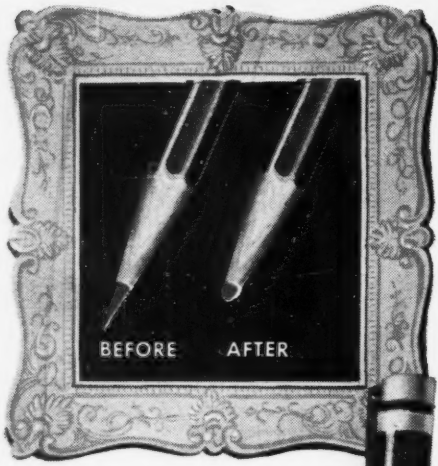
The big new

# Collier's

## For Impact and Frequency

The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, 640 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.  
Publishers of Collier's, The American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion  
and Collier's Encyclopedia





this picture is  
*literally* worth  
1000 WORDS  
to you!

Yes, the point of an Eagle No. 745 Carmine Red VERITHIN pencil will actually write 1000 words of average length before it must be resharpened. Prove it yourself! Write for sample and make the "Before and After" test.

You'll find VERITHIN not only amazingly durable for writing and checking, but smoother and stronger, too. Tiny plastic fibers interweaving the lead make it so flexible it can't crumble in the sharpener... won't snap in normal use.

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LETTERS

hidden handout" in the form of "a gigantic subsidy" to tin producers at the expense of American taxpayers.

The Tin Agreement cannot materialize without the adherence of at least nine consuming countries and five producing countries. Its operation would require the approval of consuming countries. So it is not a "cartel."

The U.S. decided March 5 not to ratify the Tin Agreement. But even if the U.S. had become a party to the agreement, this country would not have assumed any obligation to finance the proposed buffer stock. The agreement explicitly confines that obligation to tin-producing countries. So it could not have involved "a hidden handout" or "a gigantic subsidy" by the U.S.

Mr. Moley's estimate that the adoption of the Tin Agreement "would cost Americans, particularly housewives, something like \$45 million a year" is fantastic. Less than a pound of tin is used in 1,500 No. 2 food cans, and the price of tin does not concern housewives at all.

All that the Tin Agreement proposes to do is to promote stability in the production, supply, and price of an essential commodity for the mutual benefit of producers and consumers. And the agreement is contingent upon joint producer-and-consumer action all the way across the board.

LYNN W. MEEKINS  
Director

Malayan Tin Bureau  
Washington, D.C.

Not Too Young to Serve

In your May 3 issue, the article on Stevens says that he is 54 years old and was a second lieutenant during the first world war. Was it then possible to be so young and an officer?

CHARLES F. WEEDEN III  
Newtonville, Mass.

*It was in Secretary Stevens' case. In the first world war, he served as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery at age 19. Following his service in the Army, he continued his education at Yale, where he was graduated with a B.A. degree in 1921.*



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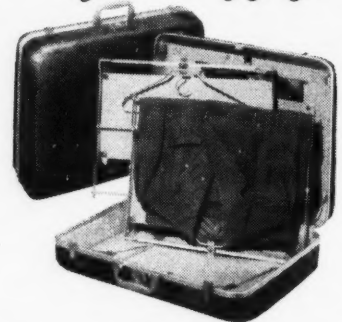
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# CHRYSLER AIRTEMP\* May Air Conditioning Quiz

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design or construct buildings

\*Division of Chrysler Corporation

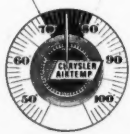
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Airtemp Division, Chrysler Corporation, Dayton 1, Ohio



## America's first production B-52 rolls out!

The defenses of freedom gained added strength when the first production B-52 rolled out of Boeing's Seattle plant. Behind this historic Stratofortress, other giant B-52s are taking shape.

At the roll-out ceremony, General Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, described the Stratofortress as "the long rifle of the air age." The very existence of these global jet giants is a powerful deterrent against attack, for they are designed to deliver devastating retaliatory blows deep behind any aggressor frontier.

The Boeing Stratofortress is capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It has a gross weight of more than 350,000 pounds and measures 185 feet from wing tip to wing tip. It is 153 feet long, and its towering 48-foot tail folds down to pass under hangar doors.

Power is supplied by eight Pratt & Whitney J57 jet engines installed in pods below the wing. Performance details of the B-52 have not been revealed.

So promising was the original Stratofortress design that it was ordered into

production months before the first experimental model had flown. In 1952, two prototypes began an intensive flight test program.

They have proved themselves so satisfactory that the Air Force declared the airplane "ready for expanded production." Boeing's Wichita (Kansas) Division was designated the second source of B-52s.

Once again Boeing's pioneering design, research and production have added new strength to freedom's voice.



This crest is symbolic of the Strategic Air Command's strength and global achievements.

It is found on such Boeing planes as the B-29, B-50, KC-97, B-47—and now on the B-52.

# **BOEING**

# Newsweek

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## For Your Information

**NEWS PRESCRIPTION:** For the past two-and-one-half weeks, Medicine Editor Marguerite Clark has been visiting the nation's cancer-research laboratories. As one of the dozen science writers chosen to participate in the American Cancer Society sponsored tour of cancer-research centers, Mrs. Clark covered a lot of territory. The fast-paced trip, most of which was made by plane, took her from coast to coast. In the East she stopped at the research centers of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Rutgers. On the West Coast she visited centers in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.



Marguerite Clark

A revealing survey of the progress being accomplished at these various research centers appears on page 58 of this issue. The report, as you might imagine, involved plenty of high-altitude writing and story typing. But Mrs. Clark, who went on similar tours in 1952 and 1953, returned to New York with the satisfying feeling that she had been among the first to see several research projects which will win Nobel prizes in the years to come. She interviewed scores of scientists and medical authorities and came to the conclusion that "the American Cancer Society workers are closing in on cancer. And everywhere, from cancer treatment centers to remote research laboratories, work is forging ahead with a spirit of optimism."

**M**RS. CLARK'S OWN work is performed in this same spirit. A frequent winner of outstanding awards for medical reporting, she recently received an Adolf Meyer Award from the Association for Improvement of Mental Hospitals. This honor was given to her for "her accurate, constructive, and enlightening presentation of new research, physiological treatments, and psychotherapeutic approaches to the problems of the emotionally and mentally ill."

Writing about the field of medicine in terms which are easily understood by laymen and yet scientifically correct requires an exceptionally skilled reportorial technique. Mrs. Clark's deft, readable approach complements a thorough knowledge of medical subject matter. Her prescription for good medical-news reporting consists of hard work, careful research, and writing with an eye to the needs of nonprofessional readers. This formula accounts for the clarity and interest of works like her latest book, "After the Doctor Leaves" (to be published May 28), and makes her NEWSWEEK reports, like this week's cancer story, intelligently handled and highly informative medical news.

**THE COVER:** A calm, clear-eyed beauty, Philadelphia's Grace Kelly is the latest star to reach Hollywood's top rung. Now one of the busiest actresses in Hollywood, she undoubtedly inherits much of her drive from her father, the fabulous John B. Kelly, who built a multimillion-dollar construction business from a \$7,000 loan. Kelly, a famous oarsman and Olympic winner, saw his fondest dream come true when Grace's brother, John B. Jr., won the Henley Regatta in England. But Kelly dreams have a way of coming true with surprising regularity. For a story about Grace and her family of champions, see page 96.



Theodore F. Mueller  
Publisher



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# The Periscope

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## Periscoping the World

**Navarre May Tell All  
Kayo for Kang?  
Ike's Temper on Edge  
Bulletproof Necks**

### Indo-China Lowdown

**SAIGON**—Intimates of Gen. Henri-Eugène Navarre say there will be a nasty mess if he receives any share of the blame for the fall of Dienbienphu. He is preparing a sheaf of cables in which he asked for—and was refused—more troops to hold the outpost. He has told friends that if he goes, higher heads than his will roll.

**HONG KONG**—Russia and Red China are building a "volunteer" air force to send into Indo-China, according to usually reliable sources. Some 400 Czech and Russian planes and 800 airmen have reportedly been assembled at four fields to take the air against Gen. Claire Chennault's American-manned Civil Air Transport planes.

**HANOI**—Desertion of Vietnamese troops is confronting the French with a new worry. Some 300 went over to the Communists the other day near Nam Dinh, south of Haiphong. Near Quang Yen, north of Haiphong, a Vietnam garrison fired on its officers, then deserted.

### The Inside Story

**GENEVA**—The little-publicized sudden death of Russia's "protocol chief" at the Soviet delegation's headquarters in the Hotel Metropole has Western intelligence baffled. A Swiss ambulance was called, then sent away. Later the Russians whisked their comrade's body onto a Russian plane and sent it home.

**SINGAPORE**—The news has been hushed up, but the first important clash between Red China's infant navy and that of Nationalist China took place April 26 off Chekiang. A Nationalist cruiser sank two Red gunboats and chased four others in under the shelter of shore batteries.

**CAIRO**—The top Red in Egypt is an extraordinary 23-year-old Palestine-born Arab girl named Amal Abdel Nour. Until recently she masked her political activity behind a typist's job with a British trading concern.

**WEST BERLIN**—Refugees arriving here from Prague report that armed resistance groups have suddenly started mounting organized attacks on railroad lines, knocking out freight-traffic operations between Czechoslovakia and Russia for days at a time.

### Ahead of the News

**HONG KONG**—Expect Red China's government to announce a major purge right after the Geneva conference. The key victim, according to the underground, will be Kao Kang, boss of Manchuria and a member of the Chinese Politburo. He will be charged with attempting to turn Manchuria into a personal kingdom.

**OSLO**—A potentially explosive order has just been issued to the Norwegian Air Force. The order: Intercept any unidentified jet planes spotted flying over Norwegian territory north of the Arctic circle. A number of mysterious aircraft have been observed in that area recently.

**MANILA**—The U. S. Navy carrier task force now in waters near Indo-China is equipped to deliver atomic weapons. Its planes are ready to fly over Indo-China at a flash signal from the White House.

### European Intelligence

**GENEVA**—Oerlikon, the Swiss arms firm, has just perfected an anti-aircraft guided missile that may be superior to the "Nike," now being installed around major U.S. cities. The U.S. Air Force is impressed by one advantage: It does not, like the "Nike," require a booster rocket that endangers the surrounding countryside when it drops off.

**MOSCOW**—Western military attachés here now believe the Russians have developed jet engines of hitherto unsuspected power. Reason: The huge Soviet jet bomber—comparable to the U.S. Air Force B-52 in size—that flew over Red Square on

# The Periscope

May Day was sustained, with only four jets, on exceptionally small wings.

**PARIS**—Psychological-warfare experts here won't be astonished if some of the heroic defenders of Dienbienphu turn up on Peking radio, denouncing the Indo-China war. Intelligence sources report the Reds have sent brainwashing teams to work over the fort's survivors.

**ROME**—A Cominform broadcast to Italy the other day charged that the most recent British

Comet air disaster "could be the work of U.S. competitors." Said the broadcast: "The history of the struggle between the big monopolies is full of such murders."

**BUDAPEST**—President Eisenhower has joined a golf club behind the Iron Curtain. He has just accepted the invitation of members of the Airfree Golf Club here—mostly Western diplomats and businessmen—with the reservation he isn't sure how often he'll be able to use the course.

## Periscoping the Nation

### Inside Politics

**THE WHITE HOUSE**—President Eisenhower is in the dumps at the moment. Staff members find him irritable and he has forbidden them to discuss certain issues in his presence. Visitors who come to see him on important matters report privately that he tends to switch the discussion to golf or fishing. Note: Ike usually bounces back from such moods with more drive and zest than ever.

**HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING**—Insiders here are aware that the failure of Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. to attend the Democrats' Jefferson-Jackson dinner was not a simple oversight. They report he is feuding with some members of the Democratic National Committee. They say he thinks some committeemen are trying to block his nomination for governor of New York, fearing he might prove a threat to Stevenson in 1956.

**THE WHITE HOUSE**—Insiders here are noting the latest evidence that the National Security Council has supplanted the Cabinet as the country's top policymaking body. During last week's Indo-China crisis, the NSC was called twice; the Cabinet met not at all.

### Pentagon Pipeline

**PENTAGON**—There's currently even more grumbling than usual among professional military men that U.S. foreign policy isn't tough enough. Their reasoning: The U.S. at the moment has an edge in air and atomic power, but in a few years it may be overtaken by the Soviets. They want to see U.S. diplomats throw down the gauntlet at Geneva.

**WATERTOWN, MASS.**—Just-completed studies on the performance of the Army's bulletproof vests in Korea show they deflected 65% of all bullets and other projectiles. At its arsenal here the Army is now speeding work on bulletproof neckguards and shorts.

**PENTAGON**—Those who went along say Army Chief of Staff Matthew Ridgway carefully refrained from any outbursts against the Administration's "new look" in defense during his recent tour of Army installations. Yet, they say, he managed to convey an impression that he is definitely displeased.

**PENTAGON**—Defense Department psychologists studying troop morale have turned in a report criticizing "indiscriminate, uncontrolled, and irresponsible" passing out of medals to noncombatant rear-area troops and high-ranking officers. Military officials have pigeonholed the report.

### Atomic Angles

**ARCO, IDAHO**—Recent performance by the Naval nuclear reactor here has been extraordinary, better than anyone expected. This is one reason why the Navy has suddenly switched plans and wants to start building a fourth atomic submarine next year.

**LAS VEGAS, NEV.**—The next U.S. atomic tests, slated for here this fall, will feature training for disaster workers. There will also be more troop exercises with tactical A-weapons.

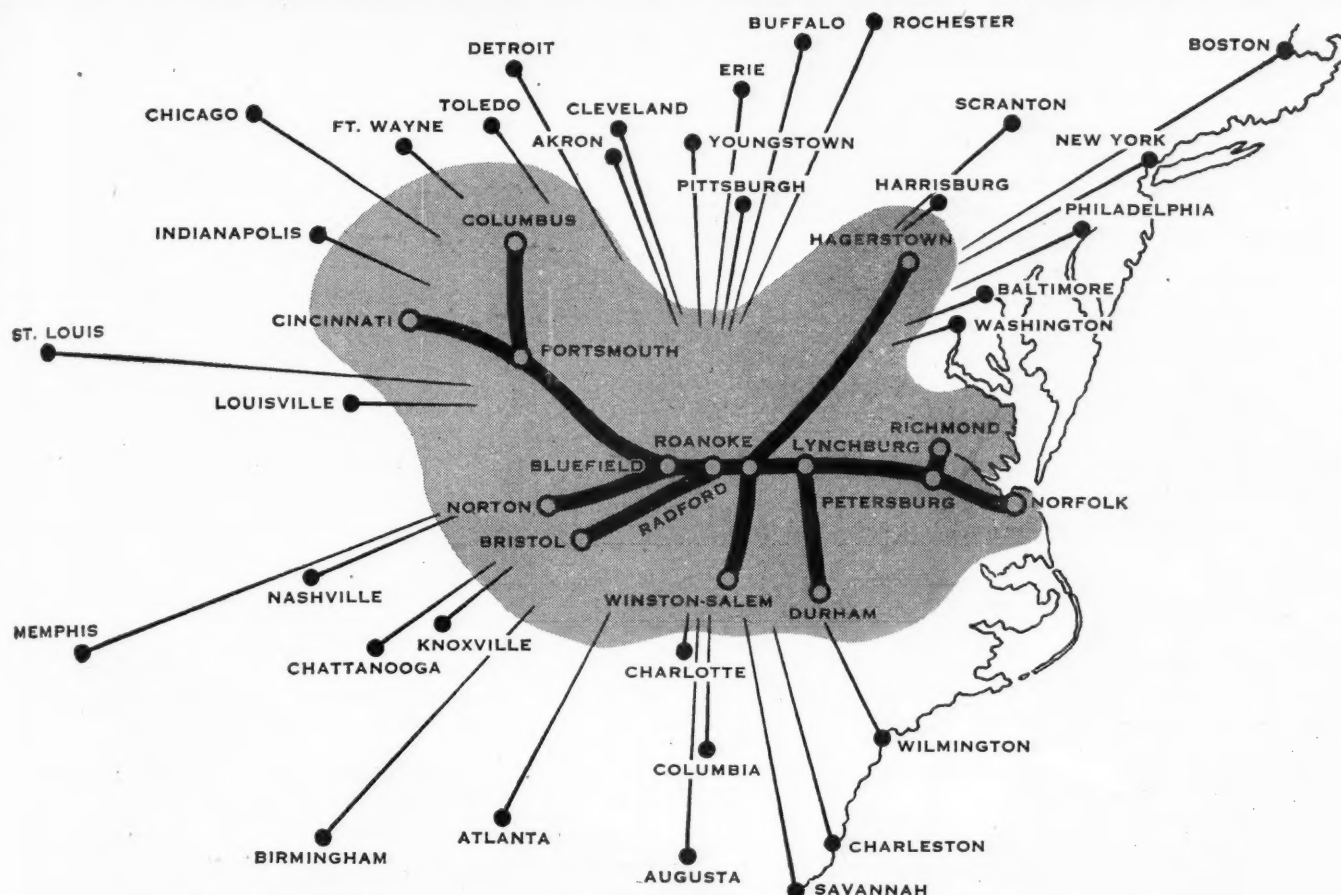
### Where Are They Now?

**CEDAR POINT, KANS.**—Glenn Cunningham, who overcame a childhood leg injury to break both the indoor and outdoor world records for the mile run in one year (1934) and represent the U.S. on two Olympic teams (1932 and 1936), is now a 44-year-old farmer, stockman, and saddle-horse breeder here. He delivers an occasional temperance lecture, and sometimes fills a vacant pulpit as guest preacher.

For **Periscoping Sports**, page 57; **TV-Radio**, page 64; **Science**, page 92; **Books**, page 108.

Newsweek, May 17, 1954

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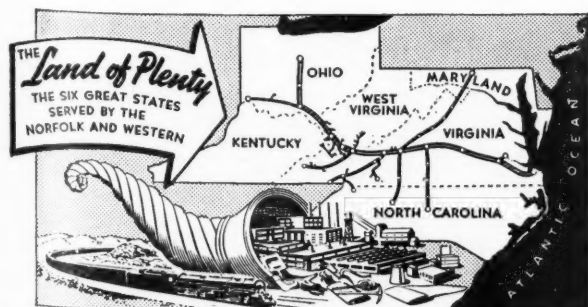
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## Washington Trends

### Fight and Talk?

Official Washington's current attitude on Indo-China: Deep gloom. Its big fear: A meaningless truce that might concede a big hunk of Indo-China to the Reds, still not secure peace.

Even if France, with U.S. backing, manages to wangle a cease-fire on honorable terms, the future is dark. Pentagon strategists know it will be next to impossible to keep the Reds from infiltrating through any dividing line.

As of now, there isn't any guarantee the Communists won't continue to talk and fight, just as they did in Korea. That way they can further undermine French will to resist while taking over more and more of Indo-China.

The cold truth is the U.S. doesn't have much of an answer to such a course. Remember, too, it is France—not the U.S.—doing the negotiating. We can try to get the French to do what we want, but that is about all.

### How We Stack Up

How is all this affecting our relationships with our allies? This is a size-up of the situation in four world capitals:

Paris—U.S.-French relations may get worse before they get better, but a real break is unlikely. The French, by and large, feel U.S. policy is confused, uncertain. Even so, many Frenchmen are glad the U.S. turned down the French request for Indo-China intervention. Reason: It would have stymied plans for a negotiated peace.

London—Count on the fact that as long as the Conservatives stay in power, the Anglo-American alliance will be the mainspring of Britain's foreign policy. This doesn't mean Britain would join the U.S. in any military action against Red China. Many Englishmen still regard China more as a promising market than as an enemy.

### On the Spot

Bonn—West Germany is thoroughly convinced that the U.S. made a poor showing at Geneva, but only Socialists are blaming Dulles personally. Others describe him as a fine diplomat who is handcuffed by conditions at home. General

feeling is that Dulles got into a spot where he had to talk big but that the U.S. never was prepared to back him with troops.

Tokyo—Beneath the surface there seems to be a growing feeling that the U.S. is throwing around its diplomatic weight too aggressively—that over the long haul this will hurt more than it helps. Some influential Japanese say privately that U.S. prestige is now at its lowest point since the second world war. Biggest reason: Not what happened at Geneva but radiation scares caused by the H-bomb.

### 'We Have the Votes'

Does House passage of the St. Lawrence Seaway bill mean that Eisenhower's program is now breaking out of the logjam? Not necessarily. Ike is still worried—and with reason.

Particularly scary to GOP strategists: The solid Democratic vote in the Senate that killed Taft-Hartley for this session. Actually, it was a Democratic ultimatum.

In effect the Democrats are now saying this to Eisenhower: "We have the votes to stop you when we really want to do it. You better make some Republican leaders tone down their attacks and you better take us a little closer into your own confidence or we'll make you sorry."

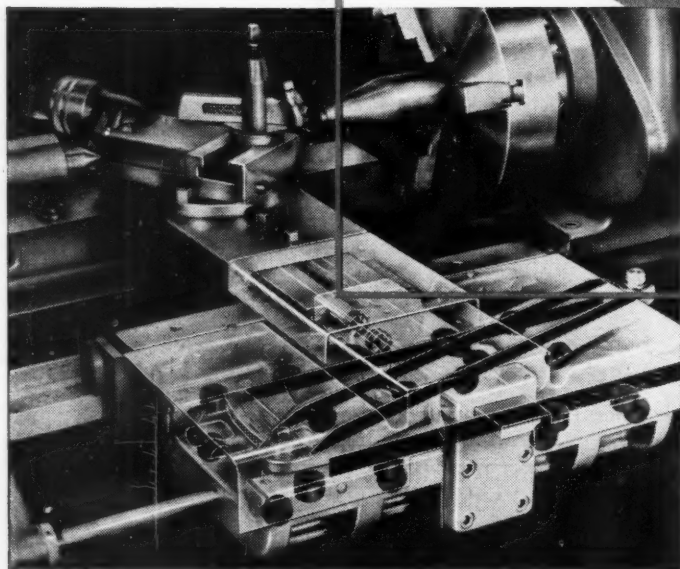
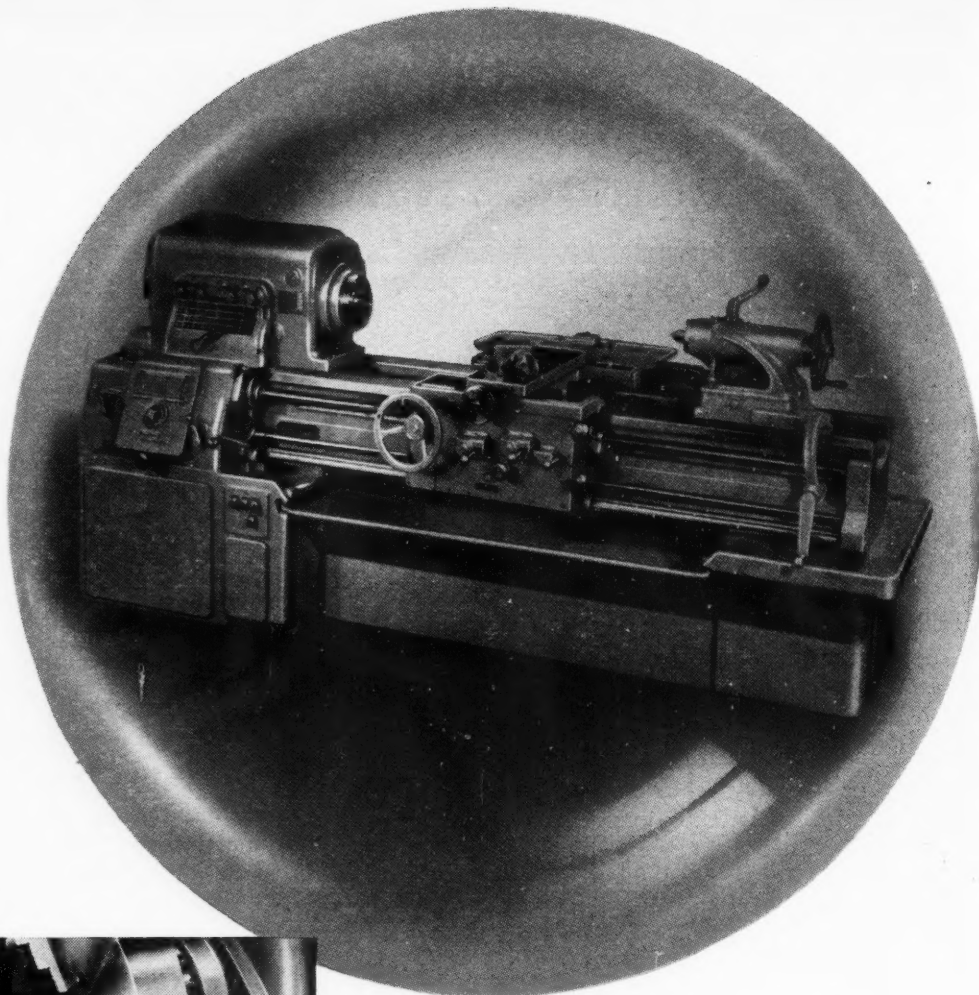
### How Rock-Ribbed?

Democrats are convinced their chances are improving. They are confident now that they will re-elect Senator Douglas in Illinois and Senator Humphrey in Minnesota by sizable margins. They believe they have a good chance to defeat Senator Saltonstall in Massachusetts and Senator Ferguson in Michigan. In their more optimistic moments the Democrats even think they may capture a Democratic Congressional seat in rock-ribbed Maine.

Admitted Democratic weak spots: California, where the Democrats admit privately they may be thumped decisively, and Delaware, where Democratic Senator Frear seems to be in trouble.

For **Business Trends**, see page 69.

**BALL**  
**BEARINGS**  
 make  
 a product  
**BETTER**

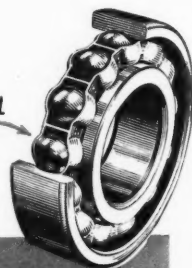


Twenty New Departure ball bearings are used in the Monarch Machine Tool Company's antifriction bearing taper attachment. There are 12 single-row bearings, 8 double-row bearings. All are permanently lubricated.

Many advantages of the Monarch lathe taper attachment are—according to its maker—the result of New Departure **ball** bearings. For by their use, backlash, friction and lost motion are almost entirely eliminated . . . smoother, more accurate tapers are possible. And Monarch's taper attachment takes heavy cuts even when boring or turning acute angles, for **ball** bearings give rigid support under both radial and thrust loads.

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# Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

May 17, 1954

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

# The Crisis: After Black Friday

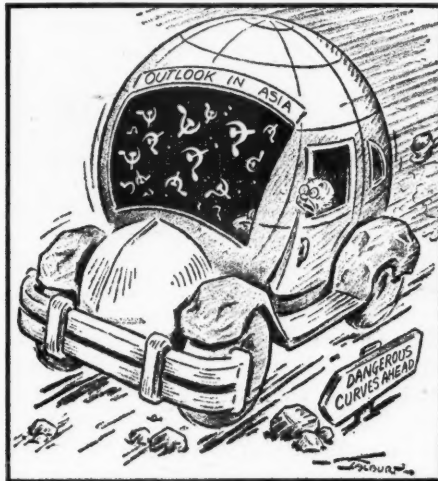
The fall of Dienbienphu sent a premonitory tremor through the whole Western world.

While it might turn out to be only a heroic incident in the continuing struggle to contain aggressive Communism, it might prove to be the cataclysmic event that would trigger a chain reaction culminating eventually in a third world war—this time an atomic war of unimaginable deadliness and devastation.

It was a specter of this latter possibility that haunted the emergency conferences of Western statesmen last week in Geneva, London, Paris, and Washington. They hoped Dienbienphu was an unfortunate incident, but they feared that it was an ominous event.

Like free people everywhere, they mourned the loss in human terms of Gen. Christian de Castries and his garrison of 15,000 crack French, Vietnamese, Moroccans, and Foreign Legionnaires, all presumably killed or captured on the 57th day of their ordeal by siege, deep in the jungles of Indo-China (see page 38).

"It is Black Friday around here," confessed a high military official at the Pen-



Talburt—Cleveland Press

### Pockmarked windshields

tagon in Washington, after discussing the news with his associates. "Some of us have had experience in Asian warfare. We've been saying that we'd rather be killed than captured."

But the men who had the responsibility of dealing with the consequences of

Dienbienphu couldn't afford the luxury of sentiment. In strictly military coin, the loss was not a disaster except that the outpost had become a symbol of Western combat effectiveness. In strategic worth, too, the fortress was expendable.

**Communist Prestige:** What was most fearsome about the defeat was that it gave Russian and Chinese leaders, in Geneva to negotiate with Western statesmen for a peaceful settlement of the nearly eight-year-old war in Indo-China, new prestige and therefore an improved bargaining position. It released the large besieging army at Dienbienphu for operations elsewhere in Indo-China and thus improved the Reds' chances of taking the whole country by force, if negotiations should fail.

Loss of Indo-China itself could, according to the "domino" concept of Western strategists, topple all of Southeast Asia. Thailand and Malaya could be bowled over first. To the southeast, south, and west, Indonesia, Burma, and India would be in the Red path. To the east, the Philippines would be exposed.

Presently the geopolitical problem con-



United Press

Hero of Dienbienphu.  
The Battle. Page 38.

## Top of the Week

► **Where We Stand With Our Allies.** WASHINGTON TRENDS reports on U.S. relations with four major friendly powers. Also, the crisis mood in the capital. Page 23.

► **Why Britain Balked on Indo-China.** The exclusive inside story on what happened to the U.S. proposal for united action. Page 44.

► **Cancer: New Methods—and Drugs—Hold High Hope.** More lives are being saved, more can be saved. The reasons why. Page 58.

► **Irrigation—Hydropower's Expensive Partner.** Raymond Moley expands his column, PERSPECTIVE, to give his views on the Colorado River Basin project. Page 84.

► **Bullheadedness vs. Scare.** Private soundings by Washington show that most businessmen refuse to be stampeded by scare talk. Page 69.

► **The Kellys' Cool Film Beauty.** Looking in on Hollywood's fastest-rising star and her famous rowing family of Philadelphia. Page 96.



Associated Press

Star of the Big Show.  
Those Hearings. Page 31.

fronting the United States would be to escape containment by the Reds, not, as it is now, to contain the Reds.

The West's immediate problem was to stop this chain of events before the links could be forged. At Geneva, to this end, the French presented a plan for an immediate cease-fire which would leave them in control of Cambodia and Laos, the two countries which, with Vietnam, comprise the Associated States of Indo-China, and the coastal centers of Vietnam itself (see page 43). Washington, unwilling to help the French recapture Red-held territory, had no choice but to approve this proposal.

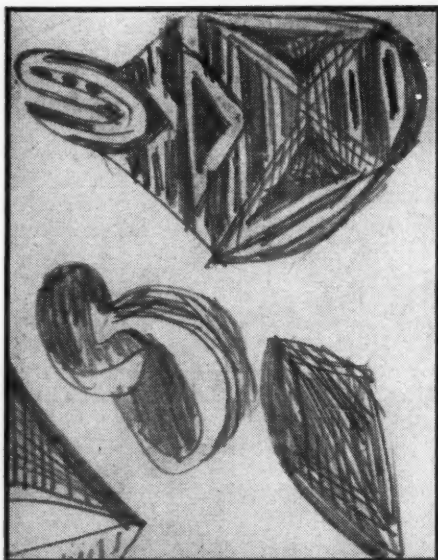
**Capitulation or Honor:** However, it seemed unlikely that the Reds, riding as high as they were, would accept a solution so advantageous to France. In fact, some Westerners thought it unlikely that the Reds would accept any terms short of capitulation. The French said that they would not capitulate—that they would fight on from their remaining bases—unless they could get an honorable peace. In this position, they had the backing of Washington and, presumably, Great Britain.

While Washington apparently was reconciled to loss of a part of Indo-China, it was determined to keep enough of it in Western hands to prevent the first domino from falling. Returning from Geneva early last week, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles immediately went to work on plans for an alliance of powers with interests in Southeast Asia for "united action" to achieve this result.

Dulles's task was not easy. U.S. relations with both Britain and France had been strained in the course of the Secretary's last-minute effort to get assurance of united action before the Geneva conference. Vice President Richard M. Nixon's talk of sending U.S. troops to Indo-China had alarmed Congress and the people. Members of the Security Council were divided in their opinions of how far the U.S. should go in shoring up the French military position.

Both nationalistic Republicans and internationalistic Democrats were grumbling that Geneva was a diplomatic disaster, that Dulles had failed to get away with a bluff before Geneva, and that United States foreign policy was generally off its track.

**Best State Secretary:** The President, trying to bolster Dulles's position at home, said at a press conference that he considered his Secretary of State the most competent guardian of U.S. foreign relations in his memory. He went on to say that arrangements for collective action to defend Southeast Asia from further encroachment by the Communists already were being made. Congress would be consulted about these arrangements before any commitments involving U.S. fighting forces were given.



The Secretary of State's doodles

In a televised report to the people, Dulles was forthright. He said he hoped for an honorable Indo-China peace and for a scheme of collective security that would hold the rest of Southeast Asia outside the Iron Curtain. He added: "This common defense may involve serious commitments by us all. But free peoples will never remain free if they are not willing . . . to fight for their vital interests."

He re-enforced the President's assurances that no American boy would be sent to fight in Indo-China or elsewhere in Asia without the consent of Congress, that none would be sent to Indo-China in

the present circumstances, and that the U.S. would not "go it alone" in the defense of Southeast Asia.

Thus reassured, Republicans in Congress this week seemed to be closing ranks behind Dulles and the President, while the Democrats were showing signs of extreme restlessness over the Administration's foreign policy in the light of the Indo-Chinese situation. For the moment, the prospect for the U.S. was about this: No little war in immediate prospect; eventual big war threatened but not inevitable.

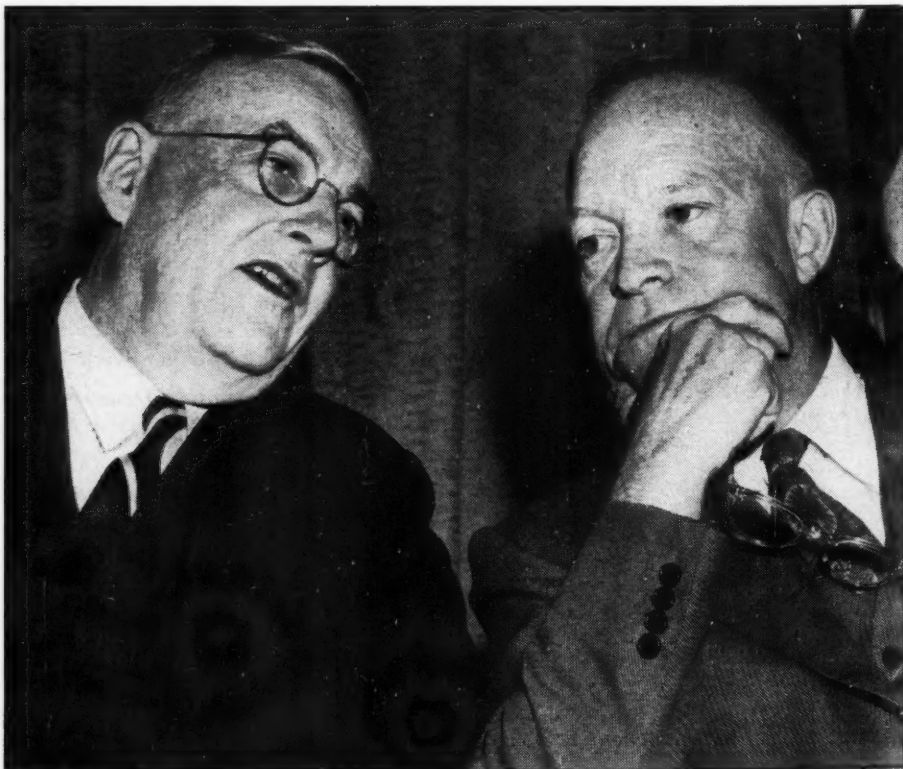
THE DEMOCRATS:

No Break—Yet

For a time last week it seemed that the Democrats had decided to take off the gloves and tear into the party in power on the touchiest problem of the day—the conduct of foreign relations.

The words spoken by Democratic leaders at mid-week were harsh, the voices were angry, and there was a general atmosphere of chesty belligerence that suggested an open fight over Indo-China was in the making, and that all hope for bipartisan unity against Red aggression might as well be abandoned.

Ex-President Harry Truman himself charged that the Administration was alienating this country's allies, and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Democratic Floor Leader, hitherto moderate in his treatment of Republicans on foreign questions, said bitterly:



Dulles and the President were solemn at a meeting on Asian problems

"We have been caught bluffing by our enemies. Our friends and allies are frightened, and wondering, as we do, where we are headed. We stand in clear danger of being left naked and alone in a hostile world. Only a few days ago we observed our final humiliation in the spectacle of the American Secretary of State backtracking the Atlantic from the conference at Geneva."

**Democratic Anger:** Other important spokesmen for the Outs took their swings at the Ins. Adlai Stevenson remarked in a statement from Chicago that "the incessant barrage of falsehood and insult to all Democrats . . . cannot hide the confusion, contradiction, and impotence of the majority party." Texas' Rep. Sam Rayburn, House Minority Leader, said "calm, thinking Americans [will hold President Eisenhower] finally responsible for the success or failure of the conduct of our government." In a speech entitled "Indo-China—Another Korea?", Democratic Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa argued that the Republicans can't conduct foreign policy because "it is split from top to bottom on the most basic and challenging issue of our time." Democratic Sen. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island said: "It seems we are isolating ourselves from our friends about as fast as the Administration can grind out new policy statements."

The occasion for these outbursts was a lively two-day meeting of Democratic leaders in Washington, climaxed by the annual Jefferson-Jackson Day \$100 dinner to raise \$145,000 (against the party's

## A Sharp Look at the New Look

The Eisenhower Administration is taking a new new look at its defense program in the light of recent events in Southeast Asia. Its re-review is following two main lines:

**1—Adequacy of the over-all military establishments, particularly the Army.** The President's budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, calls for expenditure of \$29,887,055,000 for the services—\$5 billion less than this year's appropriation. The plan was to reduce the Army to seventeen divisions to get down to this figure.

**2—Revision of the military-reserve programs to increase stand-by forces and make them more readily available for active duty.** This may revive plans for establishment of universal military training for 18-year-olds, some to get only a brief course of training in preparation for reserve duty, others to be drafted for regular active duty.

All this is still in the talk-and-study stage. How fast talk is translated into action, if at all, will depend upon developments in Southeast Asia and in Geneva. Up to this week, the talk has been confined to the National Security Council and the White House.

If the Administration decides to beef up the armed forces along the lines now talked of, the whole Eisenhower program will take a new direction, economic as well as military.

deficit of \$67,000). The meetings opened the Democrats' campaign to win control of the House and Senate in November, and the spirit evident at the gatherings indicated plainly that the losers of '52 were sure they could win in '54.

What was unusual about these sessions was that it appeared that the Democrats were prepared to abandon their policy of supporting the Eisenhower foreign program, a decision which could have appalling results. The Administration had

received almost solid backing from its Democratic opponents in matters of foreign policy. The tone of the remarks at party conferences gave rise to real fear that this support was about to be withdrawn. (The noisy ovation given ex-Secretary of State Dean Acheson at the \$100 dinner emphasized the mood.)

But fear that bipartisanship in foreign affairs could not last much longer was mainly dispelled within a few days. On Monday former President Truman clearly indicated that he, at least, was not ready to go into a no-holds-barred brawl with Mr. Eisenhower.

"Surely bipartisan foreign policy is as needed now as it ever was," he said.

**'Years of Treason':** Without mentioning Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's name, he alluded to McCarthy's description of the Roosevelt-Truman era as "twenty years of treason," observing:

"Traitor and treason are words that you can't use in friendship . . . [they] make a very poor steppingstone to bipartisan cooperation . . . [as one who] wishes with all his heart to close ranks . . . I ask for a fully considered and clear lead, however difficult the path may be . . . If the President wishes a bipartisan foreign policy, it is his responsibility to make one possible . . . No one would suggest that he is able to control all . . . persons who dig out of the dung-hill of Hitler's writings the phrase with which he attacked the Weimar Republic—'14 years of shame and treason'—and use it as a weapon of political assassination . . ."

Mr. Truman's remarks were made at a luncheon Monday at the National Press Club in Washington. His assurances of a desire for continued bipartisanship were a reminder that even in the holi-



United Press Photos

Acheson and Mr. Truman were jaunty at a Democratic meeting

May 17, 1954

day mood of the Democrats' meetings earlier, Minority Leader Johnson had indicated that his party remained willing to cooperate on foreign policy, provided it was consulted by the Administration and given a clear understanding of policy.

After all the speeches were in, it appeared that Democrats would continue to vote Republican on foreign affairs, though they would almost certainly campaign against the Administration on the same issue. And at this point there seemed to be no doubt that the minority party would be united as it had not been in a long time.

ILLINOIS:

Revival in Chicago

At the hour of Dienbienphu's fall, the pre-Pearl Harbor America First organization was revived and given another christening. Its new name: For America.

Host at the founding meeting in Chicago was Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of The Chicago Tribune and leader of nationalism in the Midwest. Prominent on the scene was Hamilton Fish, ex-Republican congressman from upstate New York, and Colonel

McCormick's opposite number in the East.

The names of others at the conference were equally familiar to believers in old America First, or nationalism as opposed to internationalism: Ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, the disenchanted Democratic liberal from Montana; John T. Flynn, New York writer and radio commentator; Clarence E. Manion, former Notre Dame University dean of law who broke with President Eisenhower recently over the President's opposition to the Bricker amendment to limit the executive treaty-making powers; and ex-Rep. Howard Buffett, Nebraska Republican. These four, with Fish, comprise the organizing committee of For America.

"We will be organized in all of the states on a basis of states' rights, regardless of race, color, or creed," Fish said. "We can have 5 million members in no time and sweep the country like a prairie fire. We have discussed this in New York, Palm Beach, and Washington."

**Familiar Doctrine:** The For America movement is indistinguishable in its basic characteristics from the America First Committee, formed fourteen years ago by Flynn and Gen. Robert E. Wood (recently retired chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co.), which felt that the U.S. could preserve its democracy "only by keeping out of the European war." Pearl Harbor left that organization with a goal but little following. Wood is back now as a co-chairman of For America, along with Manion.

At the time of the Republican National Convention in 1952, the hopes of the alliance rose again with the candidacy of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, only to be dashed by the Eisenhower triumph. Colonel McCormick was so disappointed that he threatened to throw away The Tribune's 104 years of Republicanism and support a Southern Democrat. His paper called Eisenhower a "poor creature" manipulated by Wall Street, and added that the man later elected by a record majority just "can't win." He repented of this when Adlai Stevenson was nominated by the Democrats and came out, somewhat grudgingly, for the GOP candidate.

**McCarthy Unmentioned:** The For America group (starting with a fund of \$500,000) is actively going into primary campaigns, not entering candidates of its own, but backing politicians it believes will follow the America First line, and later into the elections, supporting Republicans it is sure it can count on to oppose the Administration's foreign policy. Asked whether For America would give Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy its support, Fish said: "McCarthy has not been mentioned but will be welcomed if he accepts our principles."

The organization's statement of principles originally included the resolution to "use every legitimate means to prevent



International Photos

**Argument's End:** In Stark County, Ohio, William O. Henry, 71, killed his aged wife and two grown children in a fight over religion. When he refused to surrender to Sheriff Harry Grosslaus (top photo) and Deputy Sergeant Kenneth Anthony (on roof), they tried to dislodge him with tear gas. A blast from Grosslaus's machine gun finished Henry off. He was carried out feet first—and dead.

squandering and giving away our money and resources." This was later amended to eliminate the reference to "every legitimate means."

An indication of the new group's state of mind was seen in a recent Tribune article which said: "While General Eisenhower remains a 'popular' President . . . the wrath of this grass-roots upsurge is turned toward the Republican Party that elected him. People are demanding a political realignment . . . They want something else—perhaps a new party line-up which would place Communists, Socialists, internationalists, and New Dealers in one easily identified camp." The Tribune reported many predictions, "seconded by astute political commentators in both political parties," that the Republican Party "cannot retain control of Congress in 1954 on the Eisenhower record."

Some political observers thought the For America movement would help the prediction come true.

**POLITICS:**

**Alabama and a 'Liberal'**

Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama did himself no particular good at home, it was thought, when he accepted the Democratic nomination for Vice President in 1952 to run with Adlai Stevenson. A record for political liberalism, capped by his association with the Democrats' 1952 civil-rights plank, seemed to cast some doubt on his chances for re-election. But last week Sparkman was as good as in.

In Alabama's May primary, Sparkman, strongly backed by labor and Negro voters, won, with 77,580 votes to spare, the Democratic Senatorial nomination over Rep. Laurie C. Battle—who had given up a sure House seat to make his bid for the Senate. In Alabama, elec-



Sparkman: Walkaway in Alabama  
May 17, 1954

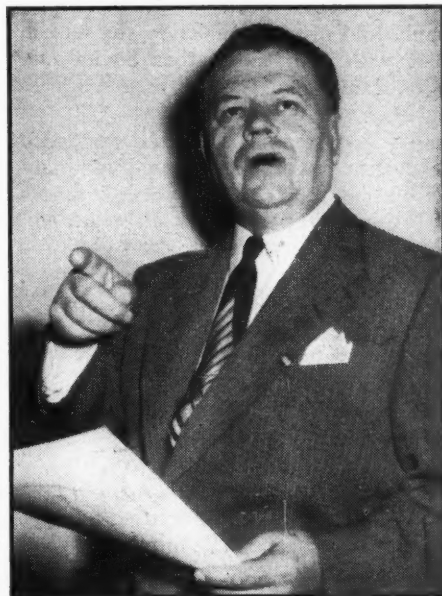
tion is assured a Democratic nominee.

Another Alabama winner was James E. (Big Jim or Kissin' Jim) Folsom, former governor (1947-51), who made a successful comeback with an absolute majority over six gubernatorial rivals.

In all, May primaries in five states involved four governorships, three Senate seats, and 53 seats in the House, in addition to local offices. Other results:

►**Florida.** Neither Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns nor State Sen. LeRoy Collins won a majority of votes cast for the Democratic nomination for governor (in fact, no one ever has). The two will go into a May 25 runoff to seek nomination for the unexpired two years of the term of the late Dan McCarty, who died last year. The third candidate, Brailey Odham, threw his support to Collins. Here also nomination means election.

►**Ohio.** Rep. George H. Bender, long associated with the late Sen. Robert A.



International Photos

Bender: A primary victor in Ohio

battle, involving election of 4,341 Republican precinct committeemen, was a test for control of the GOP organization between forces backing Gov. George N. Craig and those led by Sens. William E. Jenner and Homer E. Capehart. The issue was not to be resolved until county chairmen, elected by the committeemen on May 8, in turn chose a new state committee this week. Biggest prize at stake is the 1956 Republican nomination for senator. Craig wants Capehart's seat.

►**New Mexico.** Republican Gov. Edwin Mechem's choice to succeed him, Mayor Holm Bursom of Socorro, lost out to former House Speaker Alvin Stockton, who will run against John Simms Jr. in November. Mechem had previously been nominated by acclamation at the state GOP convention to run for the Senate against Sen. Clinton P. Anderson.

Meanwhile, Tennesseans were talking up Ray H. Jenkins, special counsel for the McCarthy-Army hearings, as a possible GOP opponent for Sen. Estes Kefauver. It was thought he could get the nomination without opposition and without campaigning—if he wanted it. But Jenkins was reported to be sick of Washington, disgusted with the hearings, and not interested in being a senator. Even so, some of his boosters thought he left the door ajar in a press statement that he wasn't thinking of a Senate race "at this time."

**COMMUNISM:**

**Stealth and Slaughter**

Some of the stories were new; some were old. All of them were shocking. But new or old, Chairman Charles Kersten's House Committee on Communist Aggression wanted them on the record to determine how the Baltic states and Eastern



Associated Press

Taft Jr.: In father's footsteps

Taft, won the Republican nomination for the two years remaining of Taft's term. The bitter primary campaign waged against him by State House Speaker William Saxbe left some scars on the GOP organization, and a light turnout caused Republicans to worry about their November prospects. The Democratic nominee, Sen. Thomas A. Burke, who now holds the seat by appointment of Democratic Gov. Frank J. Lausche, was unopposed. So were Lausche, for an unprecedented fifth term as governor, and his Republican rival, State Auditor James A. Rhodes. Taft's son, Robert A. Jr., 37, started a political career at the same point his father had many years before. He was unopposed for a GOP nomination for state senator.

►**Indiana.** Eleven incumbent representatives, ten Republicans, and one Democrat, won renomination. But the principal

Europe had fallen into Soviet hands. ▶In New York, Princess Ileana of Rumania told of a conversation she had in 1946 with Ana Pauker, then Soviet *gauleiter*. Mme. Pauker had discussed with her the vulnerability of the United States, because of its utter dependence on electric power. The Communists planned to infiltrate the electrical industry and to keep "a series of small strikes going on all over America," just to test the reliability of party members. At the right time, these members would be able to "immobilize the whole electric-power system on which the American economy depends" through a general strike.

▶A former Russian aviation engineer, Valentin Sokolow, testified that the MIG-15, a crack jet fighter, was handed to the Russians because an Army officer in the U.S. zone of Berlin refused to grant asylum to Siegfried Gunther. Sokolow said Gunther, a German, was the plane's real designer.\* Sokolow, who had brought Gunther out of the Russian zone, said the officer told him the U.S. had enough good aircraft designers. Sokolow was able to get asylum in the British zone, but Gunther was sent back and later deported with other German scientists.

▶In Chicago, Stefan Korbonski, a wartime underground leader in Poland, described how the Red Army advancing on Warsaw had encouraged the anti-Nazi resistance to stage an uprising in the city. The Red Army had waited outside the gates of Warsaw, not firing a shot, until the Nazis slaughtered 150,000 Poles. Only then did the Russians move in, certain that any opposition to their domination had been destroyed.

▶Charles Rozmarek, president of the Polish National Alliance in the U.S., testified that in October 1944 a group of Polish-American leaders pleaded with Presi-



Princess Ileana: Ana told her

dent Roosevelt against the partition of Poland. The President promised that prewar Poland would be reconstituted. But, Rozmarek said: "We did not know at that time that at Teheran an agreement had been made to surrender almost one half of Poland."

CONGRESS:

The Clock Runs On

The adjournment of Congress, tentatively set for July 31, was a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. But last week, it was already casting a deep shadow over the President's legislative program. Though the committees of Congress were busily at work, much of the President's top legislation had yet to reach full-scale debate on the floor of either house. And the country appeared less

aware of the fact that time was running out on this session than of the clatter from the McCarthy-Army hearing room.

Vital legislation on farm prices, foreign aid, reciprocal-trade agreements, social-security expansion, and the omnibus tax-reform bill were still to come up.

**St. Lawrence at Last:** Last week, the House passed a measure authorizing U.S. participation with Canada in the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. And the Senate by-passed a vote on a bill amending the Taft-Hartley Act by sending it back to committee.

Despite some predictions that the margin of victory would be slim, the House voted 241 to 158 on the St. Lawrence project. The overwhelming vote was the direct result of Presidential insistence—an insistence which had failed with every President from Warren G. Harding down—and could therefore be chalked up as a major Eisenhower victory.

The President himself hailed the action as marking "the end of a long and historic effort" which would "contribute materially to the economic well-being" of the U.S. and Canada.

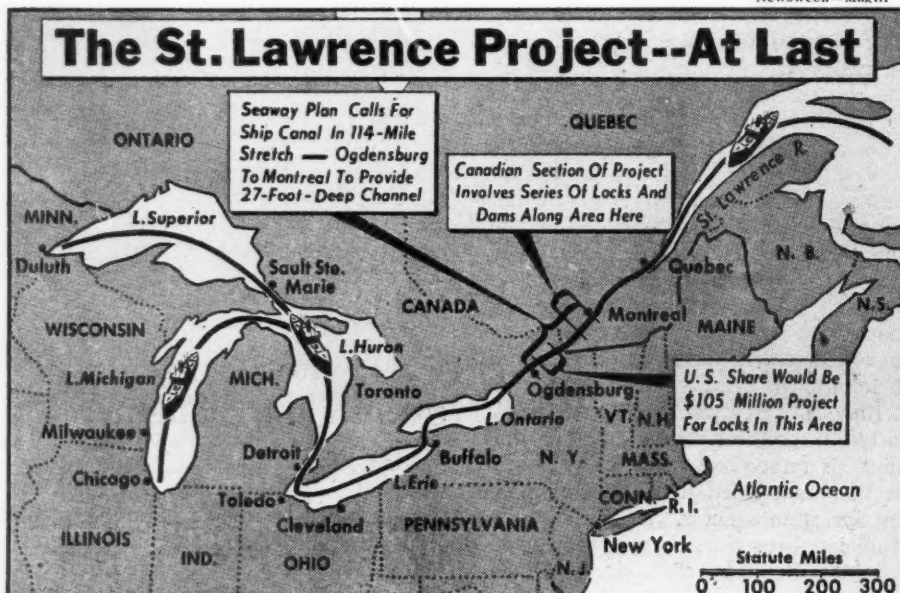
Though there were minor differences between the House version and the Senate version of the St. Lawrence project, approved last Jan. 20, the Senate approved the changes by a voice vote and sent the bill to the White House. The measure calls for the dredging of a 27-foot channel to enable ocean-going vessels to pass from the St. Lawrence River into the Great Lakes (see map).

**Taft-Hartley Defeat:** On Taft-Hartley, the Administration suffered a major setback. Revision of the labor law had been one of Mr. Eisenhower's most heavily emphasized campaign promises. But the moment the bill reached the floor, its fate was determined by three amendments. One, offered by Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, would have strengthened the hands of the individual states in promulgating their own labor legislation. The other two, introduced by Republican Sen. Irving Ives and Democratic Sen. Herbert Lehman, both of New York, would have made racial discrimination in hiring a Federal offense. They were, in effect, FEPC riders to the bill.

The proposed amendments solidified Democrat opposition to the Administration's Taft-Hartley revisions. Southern Democrats, who oppose FEPC, and Northern Democrats, who oppose states' rights, made common cause under the banner of party unity raised by Sen. Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic floor leader. On a motion to send the bill back to committee, the Senate split pretty nearly on party lines. The Democrats voted solidly to recommit, and three Republicans sided with them though GOP Floor Leader William F. Knowland had made the bill a party issue.

\*The MIG has generally been credited to two Russian designers, Artem I. Mikoyan and Mikhail I. Gurevich.

Newsweek—Magill





## The Hearings: Speedup, Secrets—and Politics

"I got the impression," said Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy to Democratic Sen. Stuart Symington, during the Army-McCarthy hearings last week, "that maybe you wanted a little campaign material."

"I think you are furnishing enough as it is," Symington shot back.

The remark underscored a situation becoming increasingly worrisome to Republicans on and off the committee. With November elections coming, Democrats were quite aware of the implications of the Big Show on TV. It was a Republican vs. Republican performance, and Republican leadership searched hard for a way to cut it short.

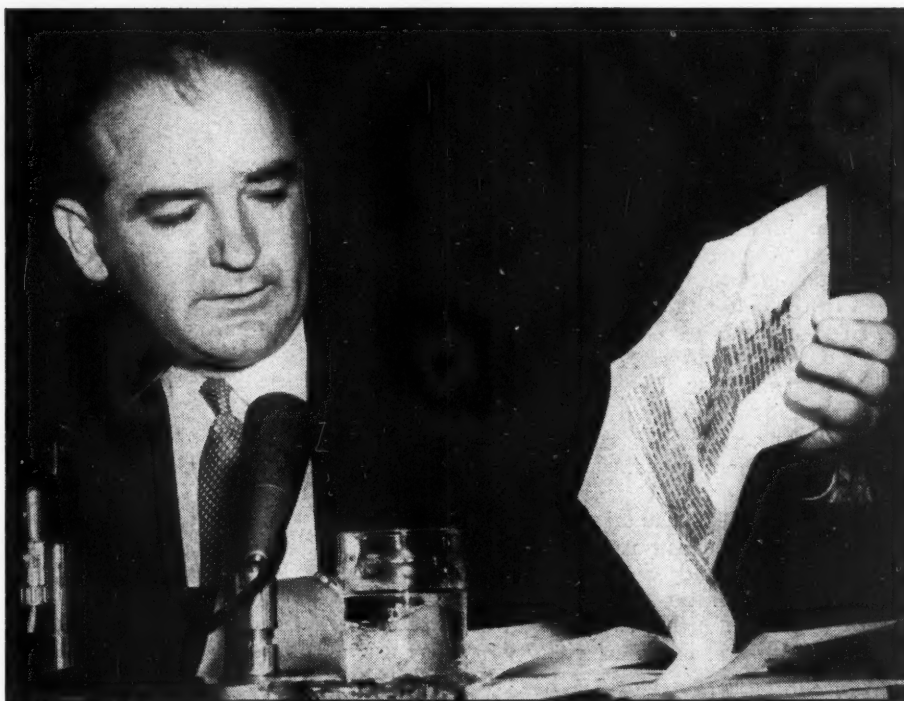
Yet, despite President Eisenhower's obvious annoyance with the proceedings, the White House certainly was not bringing pressure on its Army spokesman to agree to a cutoff. Those close to the President felt that Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens had been through such an ordeal that he should have a chance to question his accusers fully.

But the search for a speedup formula continued. This Monday—the thirteenth day of the hearings and Stevens' thirteenth day on the stand—Republican Sen. Everett M. Dirksen proposed an early end to Stevens' testimony and an immediate hearing of McCarthy. Then, he said, public hearings should recess while committee counsel Ray H. Jenkins privately interrogated other witnesses—mainly John G. Adams and H. Struve Hensel on the Army side; Roy Cohn and Francis P. Carr on the other—and prepared a report (by June 10) on whether further public hearings were necessary.

**The Warning:** The ranking Democratic committeeman, Sen. John L. McClellan, opposed the Dirksen move and offered a substitute: All the principals should be heard in public, but maximum time limits should be set for all questioners except Jenkins. The other Democrats supported him. Speaking for the Army, Stevens opposed any change in the committee's ground rules and urged going on with the hearings as long as necessary "to get all the facts on the table." Both speedup proposals were rejected at a public session this Tuesday.

Whether McCarthy had been the last principal witness or not, however, Welch had already satisfied to a small extent his burning desire to get the senator on the stand under oath. The incident occurred during exploration of a side issue that quickly became a main issue, took up the better part of three days of the inquiry, and led McCarthy into his most outspoken clash yet with the Administration.

Attempting to prove Army Department negligence in coping with security risks at Fort Monmouth, N.J., McCarthy con-



International

McCarthy wanted to read his "hot" letter into the hearing record . . .

fronted Stevens with a carbon copy of what he called "part of a series of letters from the FBI warning of the tremendous danger . . ." He meant to show the Army had disregarded the warning.

**Hot Document:** But the letter itself quickly became the hottest item in the hearing room—so hot that Stevens, and after him a succession of others, declined even to read it while discussing it. For it was marked "Personal and Confidential," the FBI's highest security classification at the time it was dated, Jan. 26, 1951. And it raised two absorbing questions: Was it authentic? If so, how did McCarthy get it, in view of a Presidential

directive, issued by Mr. Truman and continued by Mr. Eisenhower, forbidding the dissemination of classified loyalty data to unauthorized persons?

"I have an absorbing curiosity," said Welch, "to know how the dickens you got it."

To answer the first question, the letter's authenticity, committee counsel Ray H. Jenkins dispatched his assistant, Robert A. Collier, to talk to J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director. Collier returned to testify that Hoover told him the two-and-a-quarter page McCarthy letter "is not a carbon copy or a copy of any communication prepared or sent by the FBI." The bureau did have, however, a file copy of a fifteen-page memorandum of the same date that had been addressed to Maj. Gen. A.R. Bolling, then Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Intelligence).

**'The Whole Truth':** Collier enumerated the differences between the two, in heading, signature, length, and other details. The principal difference: The long FBI memorandum contained a list of 34 names of Fort Monmouth employees, each followed by a factual statement of security information. The McCarthy copy had 34 names, without the security information, but each followed by a simple evaluation, "derogatory" or "not derogatory." The FBI did not make such evaluations and it was not discovered who had done so. But it was evident that the highly confidential information on which the evaluations were based had been deleted by someone,



International

Dirksen: Stop those hearings

perhaps by whoever sent the boiled-down report to McCarthy. But who was that? McCarthy flatly refused to say.

Sworn as a witness for the first time in the hearings, McCarthy told Jenkins only that he had got it from a "young . . . officer in the Intelligence Department." Welch reminded McCarthy that he had sworn to tell "the whole truth," and went after the name of McCarthy's source. In a testy exchange, McCarthy reiterated that "neither you nor anyone else will ever get me to violate the confidence of loyal people in this government who give me information about Communist infiltration." Chairman Mundt, on Jenkins's advice, ruled for the Wisconsin senator.

The Army had no such regard for McCarthy's confidants. It began an immediate investigation to find the "young intelligence officer," or to learn whether the description may have been deliberately misleading to protect a civilian. In either case, a court-martial or a civil trial could result for whoever violated security regulations. And Sen. John L. McClellan, Democratic committeeman, suggested that McCarthy, as receiver of the document, might be as guilty of crime as the sender.

**Communists and Crooks:** McCarthy, however, persisted in his conviction that the Presidential directives regarding loyalty data were wrong, no matter who was President. Questioned by Symington, he said: "I am just as unhappy with that directive since we have the new Administration as when we had the old . . . I frankly can see no reason, senator, why a committee of senators representing the people should not have information about Communism, sabotage, espionage, the same way that we can get information about robbery, crooks, graft, corruption."

McCarthy felt, in fact, that it was not only proper for him to have the letter but



Harris & Ewing

Counsel Welch was very tired . . .

that—since the security details had been deleted—it should be admitted to the hearing record, and become public. At his urging, Mundt asked the FBI. Hoover told Mundt to ask his chief, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. And Brownell—on White House instructions—refused. It was evident to all, especially McCarthy, that the Administration was stiffening in its attitude toward him.

**Chips Down:** McCarthy, now off the stand, flung back the challenge. His voice rising angrily, he proposed that Brownell be summoned to an executive session of the committee to explain his ruling. He recalled that Brownell himself had declassified and made public an FBI report when challenged on another security case, the affair of Harry Dexter White. He denounced any directive designed not "for the security of this nation

but to prevent embarrassment of those responsible for covering up Communists. No such directive will keep me from making available to the public the type of information which we have here showing gross neglect."

McCarthy continued: "I don't think that any Congressional committee is bound by the opinion of anyone in the Executive as to whether or not we are entitled to such information . . . Mr. Chairman, again I say that we are not playing any games here. You'd think we were, the way we have been bandying things back and forth. But we are getting right down, Mr. Chairman, to the point where the blue chips are down . . ."

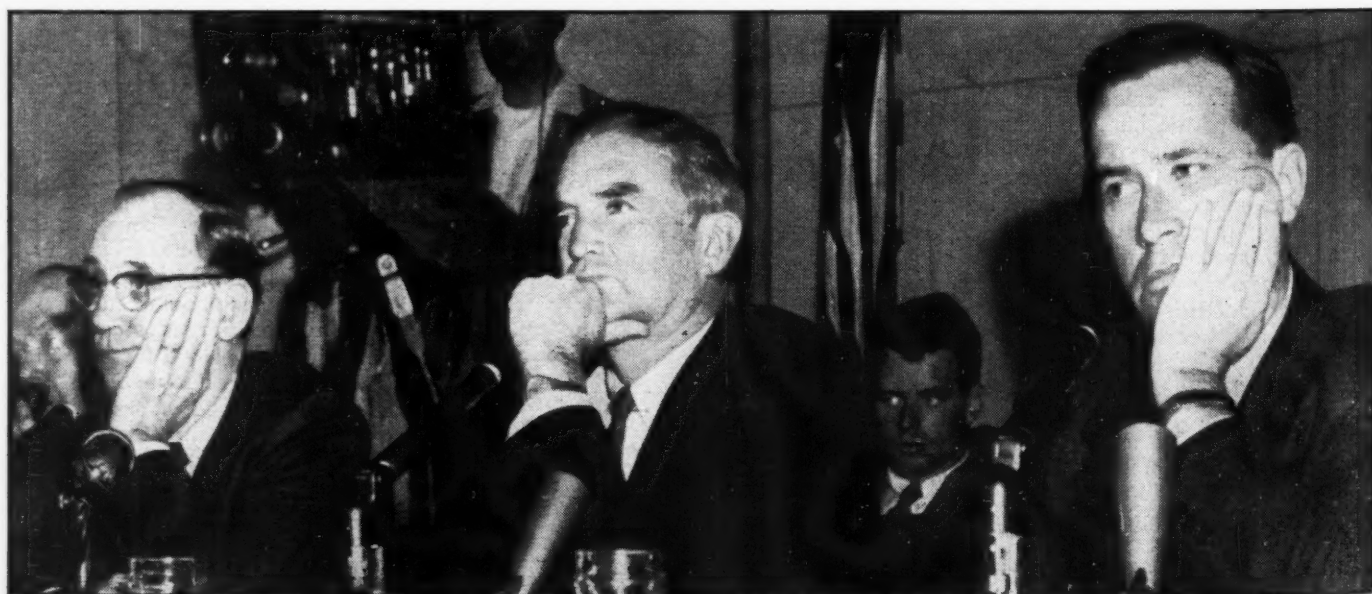
They certainly were. Republican National Committee chairman Leonard Hall decided that McCarthy would do no campaigning under official party auspices this fall. He was on his own.

►At a meeting of the Business Advisory Council, a group of top executives which under three Presidents has helped fill important Washington jobs, feeling ran high against the Eisenhower Administration for permitting Stevens to be "thrown to the wolves," as some of them put it. Stevens was chairman of the BAC in 1952. But when he joined the meeting Friday afternoon he wouldn't say he wished he'd never left private industry.

#### COUNTRYWIDE:

#### Ticking It Off

►Washington: The Air Force disposed of 83 cases of alleged prison-camp misconduct, including 36 cases of false germ-warfare confession, by clearing all the officers and men involved. The Air Force announcement came less than an hour after an Army court-martial had sentenced Cpl. Edward Dickenson, the



Associated Press

. . . but Democrats McClellan, Symington, and Jackson voted to continue the hearings to their painful end



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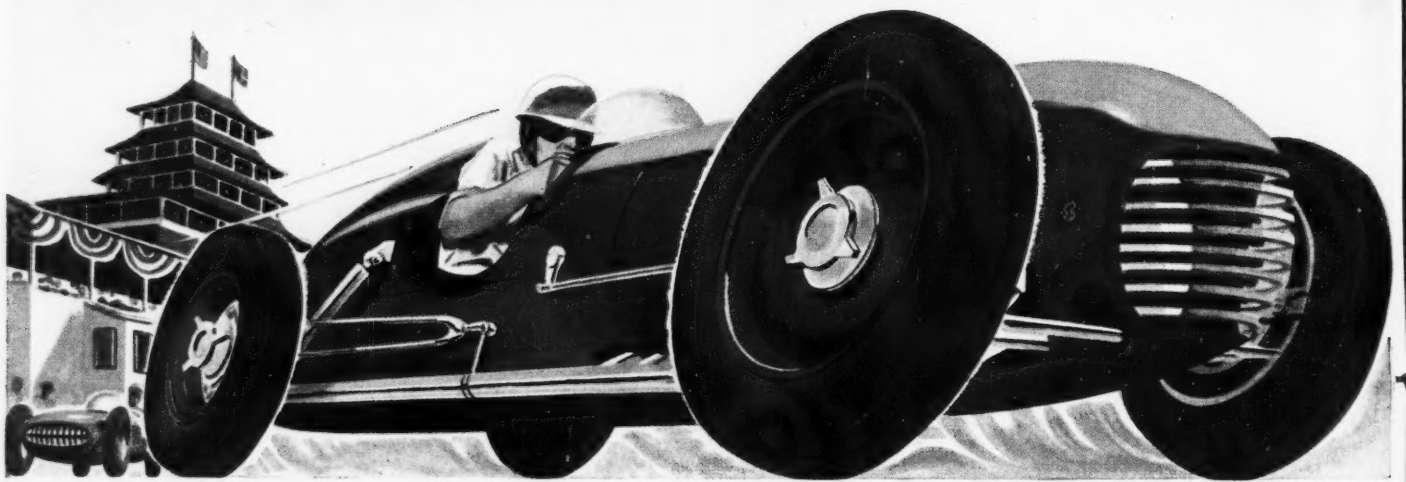
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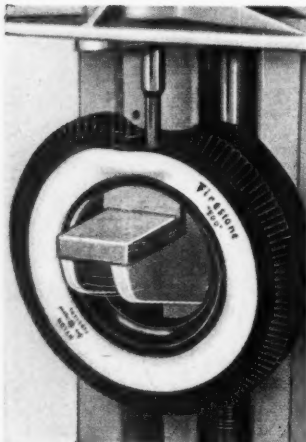
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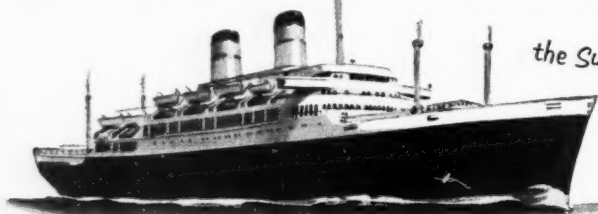
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23-year-old GI from Cracker's Neck, Va., to ten years at hard labor for collaborating with Reds and informing on fellow prisoners in Korea. An Army leader accused the Air Force of "a deliberate case of timing to make us look bad." Said an Air Force spokesman: "We prepared our announcement without a thought of the Dickenson court-martial." Said an Army officer: "Dickenson was convicted of more than collaboration. He was convicted of squealing on a buddy."

►The House voted to save the frigate Constellation, America's oldest fighting ship, and the steam sloop Hartford, Admiral David Farragut's Civil War flagship, from the scrap heap. A bill sent to the Senate authorized the Navy to haul the Constellation from Boston Harbor to Baltimore, where it was launched in 1797, and the Hartford, from Norfolk, Va., to Mobile, Ala. The vessels will be rebuilt and preserved by local interests.

►In a new move against subversives, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. sent two bills to Congress this week. They would bar subversives from privately owned defense plants, and empower the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the dissolution of any Communist-infiltrated organization.

►Princeton, N. J.: After President Eisenhower's first fifteen months in office, nearly two out of every three voters believed he could not be charged with favoring any one group more than another. This was the finding of opinion samplers of the American Institute of Public Opinion, who reported 63 per cent "No" answers to a question concerning favoritism, as compared with 76 per cent last September.

►Chicago: When Donald Howard, 29-year-old mail clerk, moved last summer into Chicago's all-white Trumbull Park Homes, a public-housing development, it touched off riots and continuing disturbances which at times kept as many as 1,000 policemen on duty there. Last week Howard moved away, explaining that the "reign of terror and violence" had forced him to quit his job and stay home to protect his family. Peace at Trumbull Park appeared unlikely, however, inasmuch as ten Negro families remained, having followed Howard into the low-rent housing development.

►Sacramento, Calif.: Nothing short of an unlikely eleventh-hour change of mind by Gov. Goodwin J. Knight could save Caryl Chessman, 32-year-old convict-author of "Cell 2455 Death Row" (NEWSWEEK, May 3), who was scheduled to die May 14 under California's new law stipulating a death penalty for kidnapping with bodily harm. Governor Knight reviewed the case, taking into account the fact that Chessman's autobiography was a successful seller, and "found no grounds for a reprieve or commutation of sentence."

## Dulles Struggles Ahead

by Ernest K. Lindley

DURING the past week, Secretary of State Dulles appears to have made progress in expediting the negotiation of a Southeast Asia defensive alliance. This is the most hopeful development in an otherwise grimly uncertain situation.

Such an alliance might (1) underwrite or protect an armistice in Indo-China if one which can be protected is agreed upon; (2) draw and defend a new line of containment against Communist expansion in Southeast Asia if Indo-China or any substantial part of it is lost through a French diplomatic collapse or by other means; and (3) support the French and the Associated States—by direct military intervention if necessary—if no armistice or settlement is agreed upon and they continue the war.

Even if such an instrument for collective action were in being, it would be very difficult to determine now precisely when, where, and how it should take its stand. But to bring it into being is so clearly desirable that it is hard to understand why the British or other prospective members initially sought to defer negotiations until after the Geneva conferences. Secretary Dulles refused to accept a standstill. He has managed to move the enterprise forward, partly by relentless prodding, partly by relieving fears that the United States was hard-set upon immediate military intervention and was unalterably opposed to any truce or negotiated settlement.

It is therefore wrong—or at least premature—to speak of an American diplomatic disaster or defeat. Dulles has suffered disappointments and setbacks. He invited these when he tried to force the pace. Yet if he had not tried to force the pace, the danger of an unchecked disaster in Southeast Asia would be greater than it is. When he moved into action at the end of March, it was in anticipation of the fall of Dienbienphu. The consequences of its fall—in France, in Indo-China, and at Geneva—remain to be disclosed. However, the prevailing view in Washington still is at this writing that they need not be calamitous. Certainly, Dulles has worked hard to

mitigate them and, if they should be calamitous, to erect another line of defense.

Dulles's strenuous efforts in the last six weeks were made necessary by earlier miscalculations which were not primarily diplomatic. The Eisenhower Administration banked on the Navarre plan to overcome the Communist threat to Indo-China. Until a few months ago it expressed confidence privately as well as publicly that the Navarre plan would succeed. This now appears to have been a serious error in judging the situation.

The collapse of the Navarre plan also calls into question the wisdom of other policies and practices of the Administration. Our military program was retailed to fit the assumption that we would not engage in any more "little" wars. Administration spokesmen popularized such expressions as "massive retaliation," "dynamic," and "seizing the initiative." They derided "containment." It is painfully apparent that in Indo-China we do not have the initiative and that the choice is not between containment and a "dynamic" policy but between containment and a new retreat before Red aggression.

The Administration has done little to muster support either in Congress or among the people for military intervention in Indo-China if it should become necessary. In recent weeks, Secretary Dulles and Under Secretary Smith have "briefed" both GOP and Democratic leaders. But Democrats feel they have not been consulted. For more than a year previously, the Administration spurned bipartisan practices and seemed intent on forcing the Democrats to make issues of foreign policy by invidious attacks on the Truman regime.

THE credit which the Republicans hoped to reap from bringing to a close "Truman's war" in Korea also lies in jeopardy.

Thus, the Indo-China problem poses many distressing dilemmas for the Administration. Most of them could be surmounted. Bipartisanship could be restored and public opinion mobilized if the President decides to take the necessary steps.





## The Great Stand: Unforgettable Dienbienphu

International

The fall of Dienbienphu, after 57 days of relentless siege, was the Red rebels' biggest victory of the nearly eight-year-old war in Indo-China. It was France's greatest defeat since its collapse in 1940. Now the divided Western allies have only a few weeks to close ranks and meet the Red challenge, or else all Indo-China and the rest of Southeast Asia may fall. How to keep the Reds from prolonging the Geneva talks, while they push on to new conquests, was the immediate problem. The following story of the unforgettable stand and its consequences was written by Associate Editor Arnaud de Borchgrave, who covered the original French airborne landing at Dienbienphu.

At 4:45 p.m. on May 7, the radio crackled in GHQ Hanoi. Gen. René Cogy, French second in command in Indo-China, grabbed the receiver. "Ici Dienbienphu," the message began, punctuated by the roar of guns, exploding grenades, and wild battle cries. The calm, cool voice of Brig. Gen. Christian de Castries, 180 miles away, continued:

"After twenty hours of fighting without respite, including hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy has infiltrated the whole center. We lack ammunition. Our resistance is going to be overwhelmed. The Viets are within a few meters of the radio transmitter where I am speaking. I have given orders to carry out maximum destruction. We will not surrender."

Choked with emotion, with tears welling, Cogy answered: "You will fight to the end. There is no question of raising the white flag over Dienbienphu after your historic resistance."

"Entendu," said de Castries, "We will destroy the cannons and radio equipment. The transmitter will be destroyed at 5:30. We will fight to the end. *Au revoir, mon Général. Vive la France.*"

Dienbienphu's last message, like the tapping on the hull of a doomed sub-

marine, came from de Castries' radio operator: "In five minutes everything will be blown up here. The Viets are only a few meters away. Greetings to everyone." Dienbienphu was submerged under the Red tide—not conquered.

**'Over the Top':** For the moment *Isabelle*, an isolated French artillery post 3 miles south of the main fortress, still held out, manned by 2,000 Foreign Legionnaires. In a final gesture of defiance, de Castries, an insanelly brave, gum-chewing aristocrat, ordered *Isabelle's* last two guns to fire on his own command post.

Nine hours later *Isabelle* radioed Hanoi: "I can no longer communicate with you." Then *Isabelle's* commander, Col. André Lalande, yelled "*à l'assaut!*" A French plane, flying a lone death watch, reported that Lalande's men—outnumbered 10 to 1—piled out of their trenches and charged oncoming Red hordes in a final suicidal struggle. They had carried out General de Castries' orders: "I expect all troops to die at the positions assigned to them rather than retreat an inch."

The garrison's mission was "*casser du Viet* [to kill as many rebels as possible]."

The French High Command announced: "Mission accomplished."

The French expeditionary corps' best battalions were lost: Scores of young French officers fresh out of St. Cyr, daredevil Legionnaires of many races (mostly German), tough French paratroop-commandos—many rushed in from France a few days before the end without even time to kiss their loved ones good-by—lion-hearted Moroccans, Algerians, and Tunisians, and pint-size Vietnamese paratroopers. There were about 15,000 in all.

How many were killed may never be known. Nearly 3,000 French Union soldiers had died before the final onslaught. The Vietminh rebels announced they had captured 8,000 men, indicating that the rest, nearly 7,000 altogether, were killed or wounded. The Reds, in a radio broadcast, also claimed de Castries had been captured, but did not say whether he had been wounded. Communist losses for the bloody 57-day siege were estimated at 20,000, including 7,000 killed.

**'Angel of Dienbienphu':** Nothing was heard immediately of the only woman in the fortress, Lt. Viscountess Geneviève de Galard-Terraube. Slim, dark-haired Geneviève, at once a nurse, parachutist, and pilot, was stranded in the beleaguered fortress six weeks earlier, when her ambulance helicopter was knocked out on the ground by Red gunfire. Soon dubbed the "Angel of Dienbienphu," Geneviève spent her 29th birthday in the fortress, assisting in as many as 25 operations a day. Shortly before the end, de Castries called her to his muddy water-logged dugout and, as Red shells whistled overhead, pinned



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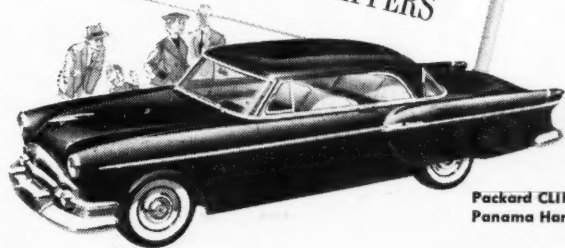
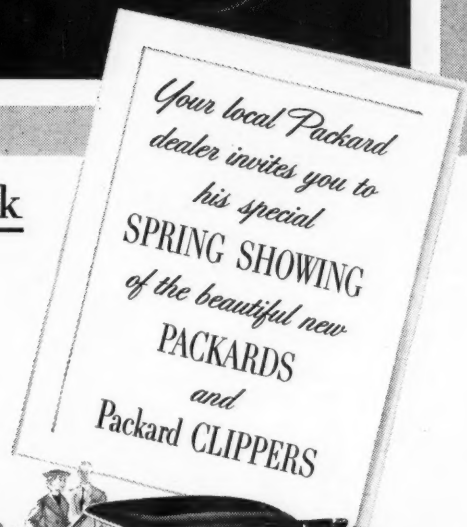
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International



Associated Press

Hero and heroine of Dienbienphu: De Castries, Nurse de Galard-Terraube



United Press

The last days of agony: French medic treats wounded Vietnamese defender

the Legion of Honor on her blood-spattered fatigues.

During the last four days of their agony, French Union defenders, knee-deep in mud in an area the size of Yankee Stadium, fought a hand-to-hand struggle. Neither the Vietminh's big guns nor French planes could intervene. Most air drops fell into Red hands. Ammunition was low. So was water. The only stream was polluted with bodies.

Red loudspeakers blared "Surrender or die" in French, German, Arabic, and Vietnamese. But the punch-drunk defenders fought on. Casualties piled up by the hundreds. But there was no room left in the flooded underground shelters, crowded with more than 1,000 wounded, including 620 amputees. Many died, unable to keep their heads above water. Several hundred "walking wounded" shot it out in the trenches. One by one, yard by bloody yard, the four remaining strong points—Huguette, Dominique, Claudine, and Eliane, all named after de Castries' old flames—were overrun.

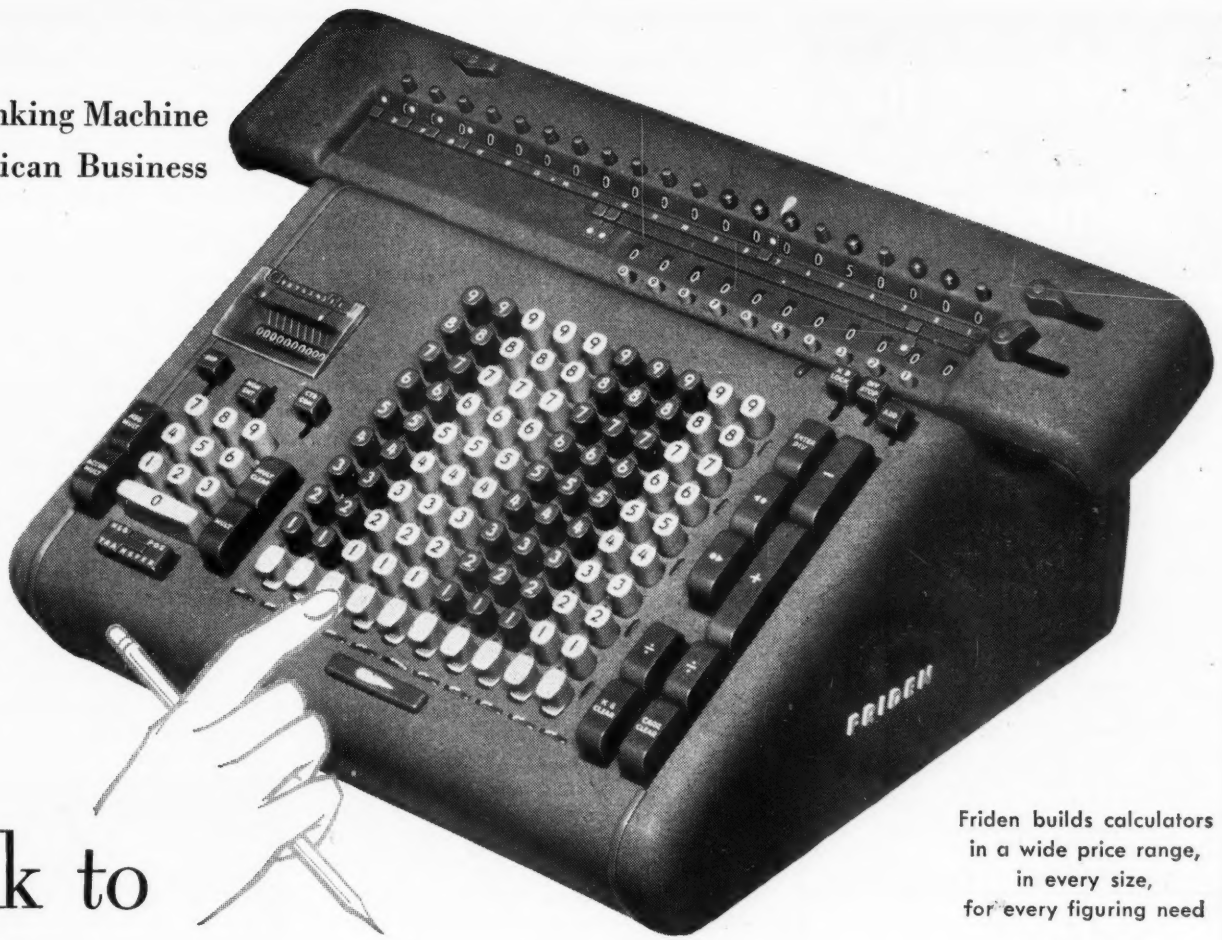
**'Impregnable' Fortress:** The glorious saga of Dienbienphu began last Nov. 20. Six battalions of French and Vietnamese paratroopers seized the 6- by 4-mile valley in the biggest airborne operation of the war. After wiping out the Vietminh's two-battalion garrison, the French went to work building Dienbienphu into an "impregnable" fortress. They reconditioned an old Japanese airstrip and flew in thousands of tons of supplies and equipment.

The French objective was to block the invasion trails into Laos and, failing that, to bait the elusive rebels into the first pitched battle of the war. Slowly Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, the shrewd and ruthless little enemy commander, edged four of his six regular divisions from the Red River delta area into the jungle-clad mountains around the valley.

Giap kept the French waiting 112 days. Most of his supplies had to be moved by coolies 200 miles through the jungle. Red coolies also shortened the direct supply line from Communist China from 400 to 100 miles. At night Soviet-made Molotova trucks rumbled down the new trail undetected, carrying dismantled anti-aircraft guns and 105- and 155-millimeter howitzers. French intelligence wasn't expecting much more than bazookas.

**The Red Tide:** On March 13 the Reds struck. For three consecutive nights, wave after wave of screaming rebels lunged at French defenses. After the first night, bodies were piled so thick that the Reds couldn't charge over them. The Reds asked for—and got—a four-hour truce to clear them off the battlefield. Then the Reds, having lost about 3,000 dead and 9,000 wounded, pulled back and changed their tactics: Artillery barrage by day to neutralize the airstrip

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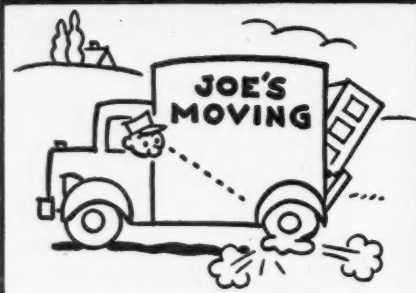
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## INTERNATIONAL

and infiltration by tunneling at night.

The French soon lost all their spotter planes. Their guns were unable to pinpoint fast-shifting Red batteries. Red gunners, shooting down into the valley, saw every move made by the French. Napalm, dropped by French planes, was ineffective in the jungle. Even in the valley it had little effect because the rebels were entrenched so deeply.

The French Union's wounded lay by the hundreds in the open with scant medical attention. There was no means to evacuate them after March 17, when the airstrip was knocked out. From then on, Dienbienphu was doomed. U.S.-supplied C-47s and C-119s were forced to fly through withering Red flak to parachute the 170 tons of supplies needed each day to keep the garrison fighting. Only the day before the end, James B. (Earthquake McGoon) McGovern Jr. and Wallace A. Buford, two American pilots employed by Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Civil Air Transport, were killed on a supply-drop mission.

One of the last four wounded to get out by helicopter was Legionnaire Waldeman Bahr, who arrived in Paris last week minus an arm and a leg. Bahr's story: "The Viets attacked us. They were shrieking like maniacs. They were everywhere. Despite our artillery and despite our napalm, they came right up to us, breaking through barbed-wire with explosive bamboo tips. To pull through we had to go into hand-to-hand. It was the first time I had ever fought with a bayonet. Five days later I was hit. Another of those 105s."

## Significance

The lost garrison, which included nine paratroop battalions and one third of the Foreign Legion in Indo-China, was General Cogy's mobile reserve for the Red River delta. Although these units were only a tiny proportion of the French expeditionary corps, they were the shock troops who had spearheaded every major French operation. They were the only men who could be matched with Giap's fanatical best in open battle. Their loss jeopardizes the whole French position in the delta. And if the delta falls, Indo-China is lost, and the gates to Southeast Asia are wide open.

Gen. Henri-Eugène Navarre, the French commander in chief, needs 50 extra battalions from North Africa and France to hold off the rebels if the Geneva conference should fail to end the fighting. Paris has turned him down—they can't be spared. As Navarre said last week, that leaves one alternative: Make the war international—something the French have refused to do until now.

The fall of Dienbienphu has freed four Red divisions for operations elsewhere. Giap can move in two directions:

(1) A quick thrust to the southwest into Laos, to capture the royal capital of Luang Prabang defended by four French Union battalions and then to return to the delta area for the showdown battle; and (2) a shift back to the delta as soon as possible.

First the Reds need time to regroup their decimated forces. Then they have a 200-mile march up and down jungle-covered mountains. It would take at least four weeks and another four weeks to mount an offensive in conjunction with some 100,000 guerrillas already inside the delta. Even so, the West does not have long to make up its mind.

## France and the Sad

Haggard and almost in tears, Premier Joseph Laniel slowly mounted the rostrum in the National Assembly in Paris late on May 7. His hand trembled as he held up a single sheet of paper and began to read: "After twenty hours of uninterrupted fighting ... Dienbienphu has



Associated Press  
Inscrutable: Vietminh Foreign Minister Van Dong (center) at Geneva

Newsweek

fallen." Non-Communist deputies rose to their feet; the Reds remained seated. "France," Laniel said, "will meet [this reverse] with the virile reaction which befits a great nation."

Laniel's statement was the first news of the disaster. Although expected for weeks, the blow came as a tremendous shock. "A veil of mourning has fallen over France," said elder statesman Edouard Herriot. Parties for the ninth anniversary of V-E Day were canceled. The government indefinitely postponed the opening of the Soviet ballet.

**Someone to Blame:** Sadness mingled with pride—and anger. Stones were hurled at Communist headquarters in Paris. Someone tossed a grenade into the offices of the Red newspaper *Le Patriote* in Nice. Both Laniel and Defense Minister René Pleven were jeered as they drove to the Arc de Triomphe for V-E Day ceremonies. "Send him to Dienbienphu," and "shoot him," the crowd yelled at Laniel.

The mood was not what Gen. Charles de Gaulle had planned for his personal one minute of silence at the Arc on May 9. The 25,000 spectators sang the *Marseillaise*; few cried: "*Vive de Gaulle.*"

There was little other reflection of public indignation. The nation as a whole felt let down by its allies. The fall of Dienbienphu had weakened France's bargaining position at Geneva to the point where it might feel it had to accept dishonorable peace terms.

Non-Red newspapers demanded that the men responsible for the Dienbienphu debacle be exposed. General Navarre was not held responsible so much as the government. It was Paris that ordered Navarre last summer to insure the defense of Laos, after this state had agreed to stay in the French Union, and then it did not give him the means to carry out his orders.

*Amid this atmosphere of grief and anger, NEWSWEEK European correspondent Benjamin Bradlee cabled from Paris:* "France is stunned and intensely, patriotically proud of Dienbienphu's defenders. But there is no inclination to unite in patriotism—no desire to avenge defeat. France offers the shameful spectacle of a country almost unanimously looking for someone to blame."

## Geneva and the Gay

Raucous laughter and the gay tinkle of clinking glasses reverberated from the Vietminh rebels' headquarters at the Geneva conference on the night of May 7. Case after case of wine was carted into the heavily shuttered building. Dienbienphu had fallen.


Western newsmen, who called to ask about the fate of Brig. Gen. Christian de Castries and his garrison, were greeted by a beaming Red official. "I am truly


May 17, 1954





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# Chesapeake and Ohio Railway



What the two sides really hope for—there's not much room for compromise

desolated that I cannot invite you inside," he said, "but we are busy this evening." Then, as more wine was carried in, he explained with exaggerated politeness there was no news of the garrison. "After all," he said, "Dienbienphu is a long way away."

For twelve days, the French had been asking for a brief mercy truce to evacuate some 1,500 wounded from the encircled fortress. First the Russians stalled, explaining a truce might be possible if the Vietminh were invited to the conference. The French, with peace-at-any-price pressure mounting at home, had no choice. They agreed.

**Red Stalling:** When the rebels arrived at Geneva, they indicated there was no hurry about a truce. Stalling until the fall of the fortress, they said a cease-fire could be worked out during the formal Indo-Chinese truce talks. When the West tried to get the talks started, the Reds stalled again. All they had agreed to before the collapse of Dienbienphu was to meet in Room 5 of the Palace of Nations, seat delegations coun-

terclockwise, and in alphabetical order according to French spelling.

With Dienbienphu gone, the Reds felt strong enough to sit down and talk. On the afternoon of May 8, delegates from France, the U.S., Britain, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Red China, Russia, and the Vietminh filed into Room 5.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault asked the Reds for an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawal of all rebel forces from Laos and Cambodia, and the grouping of French and Red troops in "zones of assembly" in Vietnam. The French plan would limit the Reds to about one third of the area of Vietnam, instead of more than half, as things stand now, and would not give them the vital Red River delta.

The Reds rejected Bidault's proposal and demanded: (1) That the phantom rebel governments of Laos and Cambodia be invited to the conference; (2) the evacuation of all French Union forces from Indo-China; (3) "free" elections.

Obviously designed to woo French public opinion, the Vietminh proposal

included a promise to "respect" French cultural and economic interests in the three Indo-Chinese states.

The formation of "coalition" governments followed by the evacuation of French forces would hand the Reds Indo-China on a silver platter.

### THE INSIDE STORY:

## Why Britain Balked

Why has the West's position at Geneva been undermined by its failure to create a united front in Southeast Asia in advance of the conference? What was Britain's reason for not going along with the American plan to this effect? Edward Weintal, NEWSWEEK's chief European correspondent, cables the inside story from London:

In his farewell talk with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said he was deeply disappointed at the failure of Her Majesty's Government to support his proposals for united action in Southeast Asia prior to the Geneva conference. He believed, he said, that during his 48-hour London visit beginning April 11, he had received a firm British commitment for immediate action toward establishing a united front in Asia. He was therefore surprised at Sir Winston Churchill's April 27 statement in the House of Commons, formally stating that no "new political or military commitments" had been made.

Eden, who is normally cordial in his talks with Dulles, was dry and uncommunicative as he said farewell. He said virtually nothing, except to reiterate his public statements that the British Government would undertake no action until the Geneva conference had run its course.

It can now be said with authority that there is some reason for Dulles's disappointment. It seems clear that during Dulles's visit Eden went much farther—or at least Dulles understood him to go much farther—in support of immediate action on a united Asian front than he has since been willing to admit.

**Pressure:** The change in the British attitude apparently took place as a result of Commonwealth Relations Office pressure on both Eden and Churchill. The Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Lord Swinton, warned: (1) None of the Asian members of the Commonwealth would willingly enter into an agreement to support French colonialism against another Asian power; (2) a pact without their participation or at least their benevolent neutrality would cause a wide rift in the Commonwealth family. This explains Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd's tongue-in-cheek Commons statement that no conversations on a united front were taking place, which seemed to contradict

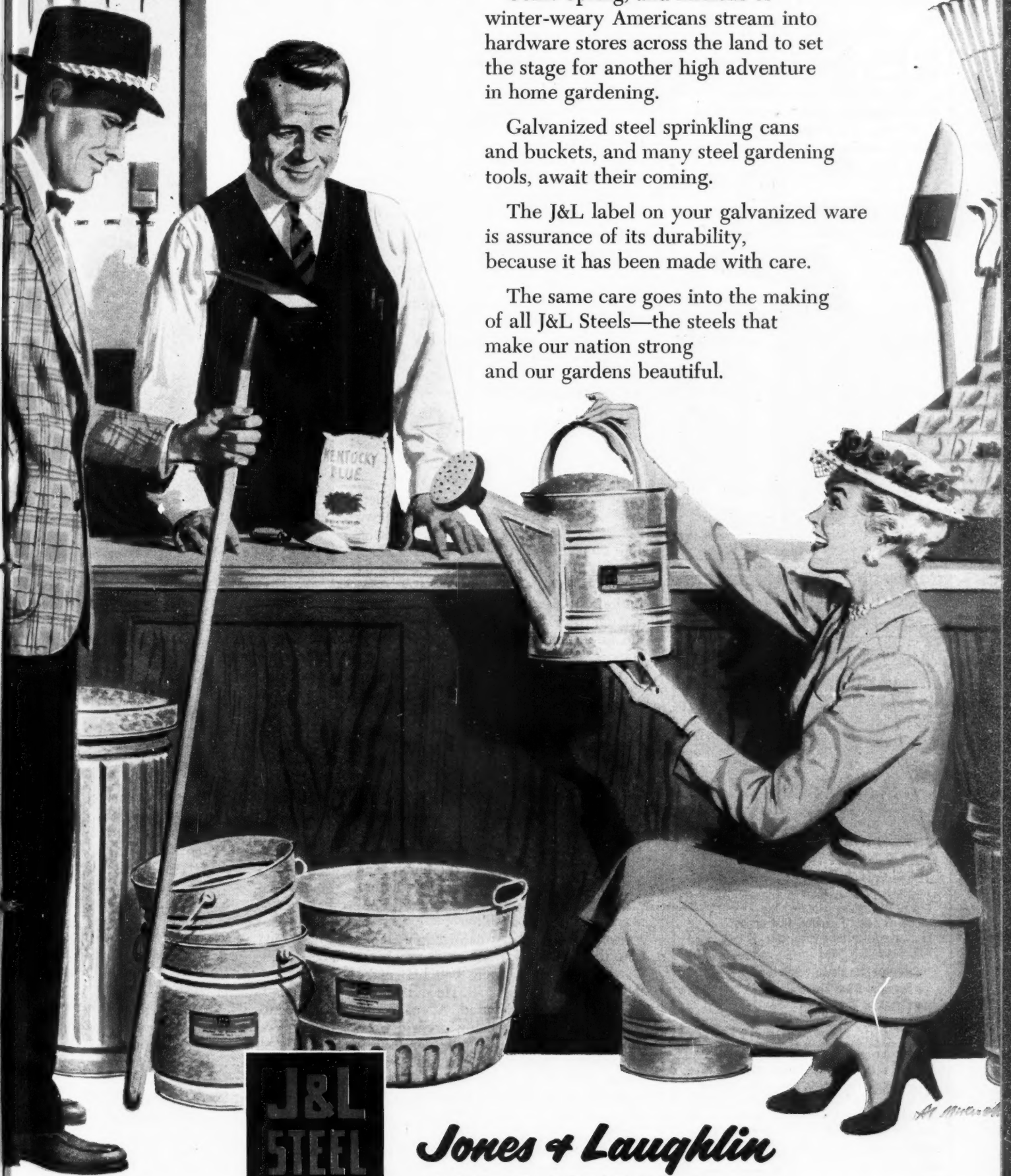
## High Adventure — in your own back yard!

Come Spring, and millions of winter-weary Americans stream into hardware stores across the land to set the stage for another high adventure in home gardening.

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President Eisenhower's statement that they are taking place.

The truth is that the British are having second thoughts about the feasibility of a Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), with or without India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma, and are trying their best to build Eden's commitments to Dulles into the tenuous structure of Commonwealth relations.

Dulles's farewell talk with French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault was equally unproductive. The Secretary of State said he could not see why the United States or anyone else should be asked to fight for Indo-China, when the Indo-Chinese have no independence and are apparently unprepared to fight to preserve their present association with France. With a touch of irony, he thanked the French for not having made a formal request to the U.S. for massive air strikes in Indo-China, thus saving Washington from a formal refusal.

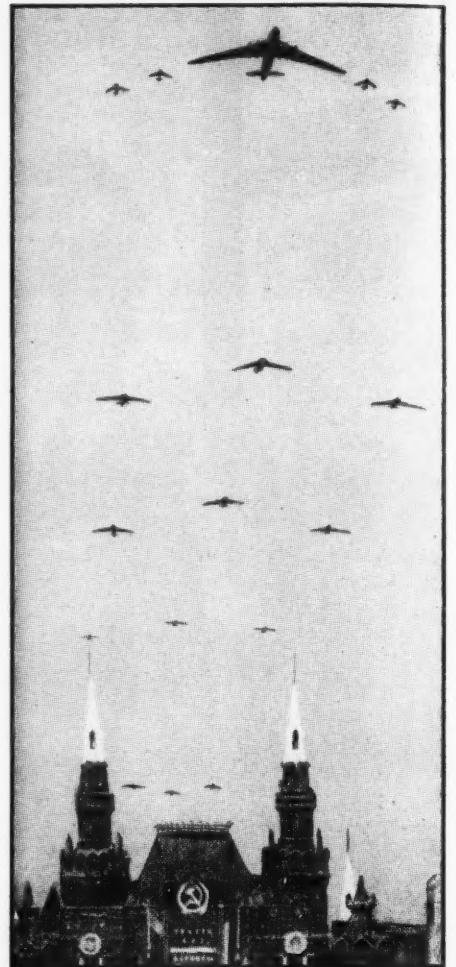
**WEST GERMANY:**

**Coffee All Around**

It was just a routine "courtesy call," the U.S. and French armies in West Germany insisted last week. But commanders were so security-conscious that two American helicopters, two jet fighters, and two MP jeeps escorted the black Russian limousines from the Iron Curtain deep into West Germany. For Col. Gen. Andrei A. Grechko, the top Soviet commander in East Germany, was making the first such visit by any Soviet commander since V-E Day.

All that leaked out about General Grechko's lunch with Gen. William M. Hoge, the American commander at Heidelberg, was that the host served "a strictly American-type meal with no caviar and only coffee to drink." Similarly it could only be presumed that something stronger than coffee was served at Grechko's dinner with Gen. Roger Noiret, the French commander, at Baden-Baden. The Americans refused to say who besides Hoge was present at the lunch. The French declined to specify whether toasts were exchanged at dinner. Photographers were barred.

Even if Grechko exchanged no more than the normal pleasantries, it was noteworthy that the Kremlin had him make these protocol calls at all. He did so just when Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany was being pressed from both the left and the right to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and its East German satellite—as both halves of Korea and of Indo-China were sitting down together at Geneva. Chancellor Adenauer admitted: "I believe it possible that in the coming years diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow will be established."



Over Red Square: Russia's huge jet

**SOVIET UNION:**

**Now a Big Red Jet**

Nobody in Western capitals who studied the Pravda photo and supplementary secret information about the giant jet bomber over Red Square in Moscow on May Day was in a debunking mood last week. For this new, entirely Russian design indicated that the Soviet Union was close to catching up with the U.S. and Britain in aerodynamics.

The sleek, silver plane was believed able to compete with the intercontinental B-52 Stratofortress in performance. Its range was estimated at 10,000 miles. It was thought to be capable of supersonic speeds and to cruise at 500 miles per hour. Its small wings were sharply swept back. Its four jet engines, mounted close to the fuselage, had tremendous barrel-like intakes. There were radar "bumps" under the nose and at the tail.

The West's only consolation: It was a reasonable surmise that the Soviet's first multijet carrier for A-bombs and H-bombs was not yet in quantity production. Prototypes were known of a year ago. If the plane were now in the production stage, the Russians presumably would have shown off more than one.

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BRITAIN:

## Foppish Dead-Enders

Through the dank mews of Shoreditch and over the littered bomb sites of Stepney slouch some of the nattiest young men in Britain. They are the Edwardians—the dead-end kids of London.

The Edwardians take their name from the costume that is, with variations, their uniform. It recalls the fashion in the reign of King Edward VII some 50 years ago: Tightly buttoned, knee-length "Milord" coat with soft, black-velvet collar; double-breasted, pearl-gray waistcoat; and tight, drainpipe trousers. With these the teenage Teddy Boy (as an Edwardian is also called) wears suede shoes, roll-collared shirt, and narrow "Slim Jim" tie or shoe-string bow. His long, pomaded hair is brushed at the back of his head into a thick duck tail. The outfit often costs as much as \$90, paid for by installments ("on the never-never").

Last week the Edwardians were the center of a storm that swept into the House of Commons. It began at a Saturday-night dance in April at St. Mary Cray, a South London suburb. At least 60 teen-agers staged a battle royal with bicycle chains, wooden buckets, fence poles, bricks, and coshes (blackjacks).

From then on, every routine delinquency case made headlines in the sensational London newspapers. The Rev. Douglas Griffiths, known as the "TV padre" of the British Broadcasting Corp.,



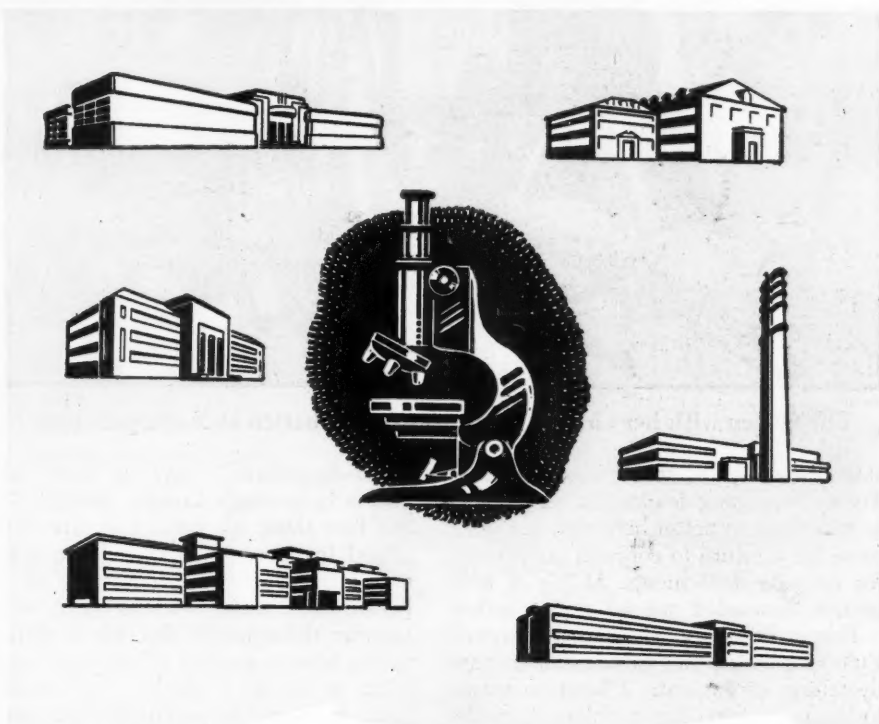
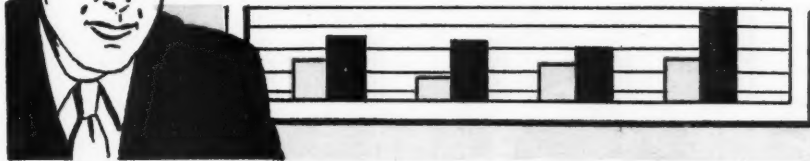
International

**Mother Love:** This frightened child, one of 10,000 Greeks left homeless in the recent earthquake which killed 31, is bathed and soothed by her mother.

May 17, 1954



*"Our office, laboratory and plant are conveniently located to markets we sell."*



"We decided to locate our new plant facilities, together with our office and laboratory, in New Jersey so we could take advantage of a location which would give us speed and economy in reaching the major markets of New York and Philadelphia."

In these words, a manufacturer who moved to New Jersey two years ago expressed the principal reasons why his company decided on the Crossroads of the East as the ideal area for the firm's new plant location.

Many other industrialists have expressed similar opinions. As another New Jersey manufacturer has stated: "Our products appeal to the masses. From our New Jersey plant, we can ship consumer goods overnight to stores which sell and service 31 per cent of this nation's population. Further, this is the highest income market in the world, which gives us a tremendous sales advantage."

Investigate New Jersey as a favored location for your new plant. You will find that industry succeeds at the Crossroads of the East.

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... AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE EAST

**NEW!** Write for the new report about the industrial advantages of New Jersey, "Take A Look at New Jersey." It tells the up-to-date story of all the features which appeal to all types of manufacturers. Write Box D, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, 82 Park Place, Newark 1, New Jersey.





The Queen with her children and Lady Mountbatten at Malta polo match

staged a series of secret meetings with Teddy Boy gang leaders in an attempt to win them to better behavior. A clamor arose for a return to corporal punishment for juvenile delinquents. M.P.'s of both parties demanded special police action.

Home Secretary Sir David Maxwell Fyfe discounted the Edwardian menace by telling Parliament: "I have no reason to suppose that the problem is widespread." But Scotland Yard admitted that South London bobbies have been instructed to keep a close eye on the Teddy Boys. Although juvenile crime has decreased 14 per cent from a year ago, it still is 60 per cent above the prewar level.

**Shrewd Behavior:** By day, the Edwardian spiv, or "shrewd," is found on a "good" street corner—one from which a policeman can be spotted at a distance and avoided. Here he passes idle hours risking an "ounce" £1 at craps or pontoon. (blackjack), or waiting for the bookie's nark (runner) to come by. By night, the shrewd is a lavish patron of his local "Pally" or dance hall, where he and his "bird" perform a dragging dance aptly named the "creep."

His watchful eye is always open for an easy bit of "flogging"—quick money—from buying a stenographer's office meal ticket for resale to dipping into an unguarded till. He and his cosh-boy friends will ambush an enemy with brass-studded belts or lengths of bicycle chain as weapons. But he doesn't go for drink, or drugs, or zip guns, as U.S. delinquents often do. If caught by the police, he will give up without a struggle, rather than risk spoiling his elegant clothes.

Why is the Edwardian's costume so important to him? "It makes him feel

smart—important," says a boys' club leader in a rough London district. "It's the first thing all these lads are determined to have, when they leave school and start work at 15." Many of the Edwardians, social workers agree, never become delinquents. But for a drifting young laborer making a "couple of quid" (£2 or \$5.60) a week, a \$90 outfit is hard to come by—even on the never-never. The pull of fashion becomes a strong temptation to join the shrewds.

#### ROYALTY:

### End of a Long Voyage

This week workmen put the final touches on hundreds of golden lions and white unicorns with golden horns for street decorations in London. The Honorable Artillery Company and the Queen's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, rehearsed their 41-gun salutes. For Queen Elizabeth II was returning from the world tour she began last Nov. 23.

At Malta, meanwhile, Elizabeth and Lady Mountbatten had taken the children to watch the Duke of Edinburgh play with the Navy polo team against the Army. He scored one goal as the Navy won, 4 to 2. But 3-year-old Anne grew bored, wandered off into the crowd, and drew a finger-wagging scolding from her mother. Charles amused himself by tugging at the hair of the Duke's aide-de-camp, Lt. Comdr. Michael Parker, until the Queen's frown ended his sport. Thereupon the children settled down to eat hard candy with Lady Mountbatten.

As the Royal Family sailed on to visit Gibraltar on May 10, British authorities

acted to bar Spanish demonstrations or an assassination attempt. They sealed the border, cutting off the Spanish mainland, and searched the carefully screened Spaniards who work at the base. Sentries with dogs paced the cliffs. Speedboats patrolled the coast by day and by night—under the glare of searchlights.

For its part, Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government forbade all demonstrations during the Queen's visit. The 27,000 inhabitants of Gibraltar concealed their nervousness behind silk banners, festive arches, and banks of flowers, while from the 1,800-foot-high summit of the Rock blazed an illuminated, 20-foot-high royal monogram—E II R.

#### WORLDWIDE:

### Ticking It Off

►**Soviet Union:** The death-penalty for "premeditated murder in aggravated circumstances" was reintroduced by the Kremlin. Hitherto murder had been punishable only by 25 years at hard labor; the death had been reserved for treason, espionage, and sabotage.

►**Britain:** The Foreign Office ordered the expulsion of Majors Ivan Pupyshev and Andrei Gubkov, both Soviet assistant air attachés, for "attempting to engage in espionage." The two Red majors had been shadowed for several months and had shown an unhealthy interest in Britain's newest jets.

►**Italy:** The Soviet ship Andreyev sailed for home after spending eighteen months in the harbor of Naples, NATO's southern headquarters, supposedly undergoing minor repairs. Her "repairs" were assumed to be completed only because two other "disabled" Soviet ships had arrived at Naples—one of them just three days earlier—to take up the watch.

►**France:** The Western Big Three dismissed as "unreal" the Soviet offer to join NATO. They said it would erect "a new façade of security behind which the fundamental difficulties and divisions remain unchanged."

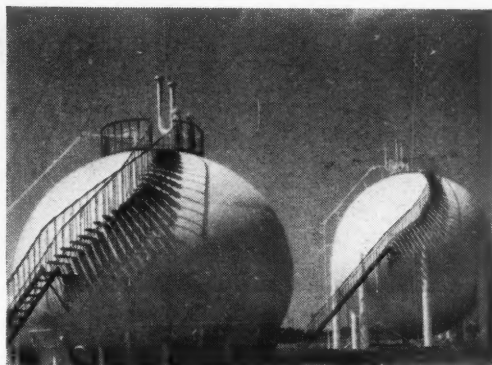
►**Finland:** The Finns got a Swedish-speaking Premier in the person of Ralf Törngren, 55, former Foreign Minister and chairman of the minority Swedish Party. His choice solved a deadlock that followed the March elections in which the dominant Social Democrats and Agrarians took 54 and 53 seats, respectively, in the 200-member Parliament.

►**Indonesia:** From Bali word reached London that Sampih, the greatest of Balinese male dancers and star of the troupe which triumphantly toured the U.S. in 1952, was murdered late in February. The body of the 28-year-old dancer, who used the profits from his Western tour to buy rice fields, was found floating in a river at his village of Sayan. He had been strangled.



C-54, MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE, REFUELS AT MITCHEL AIR FORCE BASE.

## Tamed in Tanks *for the "Wild Blue Yonder"*

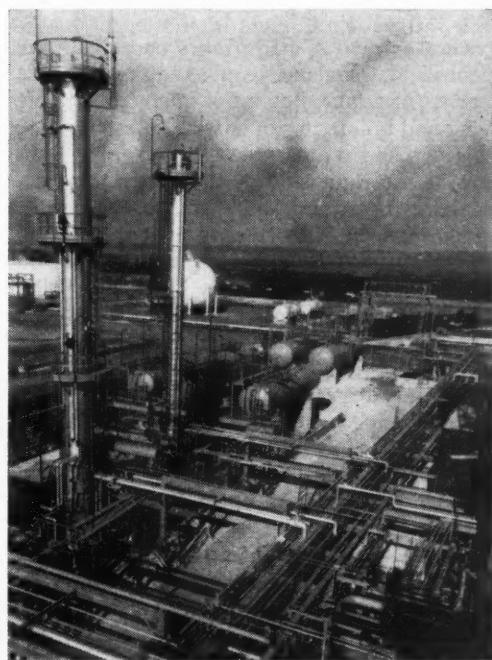


HUGE HORTONSFERES provide storage for National's ethyl chloride.

Every private plane, every commercial airliner, every military aircraft (with the exception of jets) flies on modern high octane fuel. To keep 'em flying this year, it will take over a billion and a half gallons . . . not to mention today's high-powered cars. Every drop contains an essential ingredient—tetraethyl lead—which must be made with ethyl chloride.

Ethyl chloride is produced in huge quantities—fifty million pounds a year—by National Petrochemicals—a new division of National Distillers, at Tuscola, Illinois. Here hydrogen, chlorine and ethylene are combined to produce ethyl chloride. From giant steel containers it is transferred—200 gallons every minute—to tank cars on their way to the refineries.

This is, today, only one branch of National Distillers' many diversified activities, which include the production of other important petrochemicals, solvents, intermediate and finished chemicals—all serving the nation's consumer and industrial needs.



THE ETHYL CHLORIDE UNIT of National's vast, new petrochemicals plant at Tuscola, Ill.



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Associated Press

**Bing Crosby As Is:** Crooner Bing Crosby made one of his rare visits to a night club where he dined, danced, and watched the show with actress Grace Kelly (see page 96). Crosby, just turned 50, seemed to be fretful when the photographers caught him without his toupee.

**Bevan Bowed:** A magistrate's court in Beaconsfield, England, convicted leftist Laborite ANEURIN BEVAN of dangerous driving and failure to stop after a collision of his car and a bus when he made a swing to the right side of the road. No one had been injured, and Bevan pleaded innocent to both charges, but he was docked more than \$166 in fines and costs, and his driving license was suspended for three months. Result: "Nye" scowled; his lawyer said he would appeal. One of the prosecution witnesses was another driver who happened to be at the crossing when the accident occurred: Richard L. Davis, son-in-law of Clement R. Attlee, Labor Party leader and chief antagonist of Bevan.

**Credit Questioned:** Mrs. IVY BAKER PRIEST, Treasurer of the United States, recently had trouble getting a check cashed. A cautious New York hotel clerk asked for identification, but she had none. Then she suggested that he look at a dollar bill, and there was her signature—which has appeared on all currency issued since she took office in January 1953. "He was certain that I was crazy," she laughed.

**The President Receives:** Twenty-nine fifth-grade students journeyed from Montclair, N.J., to Washington, D.C., to visit the capital. Their trip was made

possible when their teacher, Dr. JOHN H. HUNT, who was General Eisenhower's mess sergeant in Europe during the second world war, wrote to President Eisenhower that they could not come because they had only \$5 in their treasury. The response: All expenses paid and a warm welcome on the White House lawn from the President, "Johnny's" former boss.



International

"Johnny" and "Ike": Greetings

**'The Play's the Thing':** The sedate, old National Arts Club of New York City was the scene of the annual meeting of the equally sedate Shakespeare Club—with a surprise ending. Capt. JAMES G. McLAUGHLIN, pilot of a railroad barge in New York Harbor, suddenly leaped to his feet to denounce the club's meetings as tedious, with too much lengthy business and not enough reading of the Bard. Other startled members, including university professors and a former Supreme Court Justice, failed to quiet the vocal pilot, as he shouted in Elizabethan language, much of it quoted from "Macbeth" and "Hamlet." One member tried to read the minutes, but McLaughlin bellowed: "How tenaciously they hang onto dullness and stupidity... You love Shakespeare; I'll give it to you." The uproar ended before two policemen rushed in, and one ex-professor from Columbia remarked that he "certainly has been studying his Shakespeare."

**Pampered Guppies:** Lord & Taylor and other New York stores began to feature a new fad—exotic earrings complete with guppies in tiny glass bowls—until they received charges of "hardship" to the little fish. But HERBERT AXELROD, teacher at New York University and authority on tropical fish, spoke up in defense of the fad: "If I were a guppy, I would rather live in a pair of earrings than in a tank." They are fed every day, he explained, and "they are healthier because they receive more attention."

**Laurie Legacy:** The last will and testament of diminutive comedian JOE LAURIE JR., who died at 61 two weeks ago in New York City, revealed a legacy of both generosity and wit. He left most of his \$30,000 estate to his widow, son, and grandchildren; gifts to actors' guilds and medical research; and his eyes to an eye bank. Then, in a whimsical vein, the former vaudevillian directed that his body be cremated and the ashes thrown in the fireplace of New York's Lambs club "on some winter's day when the fire is roaring," or "put in a rosin box at the Palace Theater... if they still have vaudeville there," or strewn around 44th Street... in front of The Lambs club. He bequeathed his books, including his "gag file"; forgave all personal debts owed to him; and left \$100 to The Lambs club bar "to be used... for any member of the club to have a drink at any time that they may run short of money."

**Sailing Blues:** Amateur sailor GEORGE RAMSDALL, 29, tacked his new, 21-foot sloop out of Essex, Mass., harbor "for a Sunday sail," then decided to head for Nova Scotia—300 miles away. Three weeks later and 40 pounds lighter, he was picked up by a lobster fisherman off Portsmouth, N.H.



Alan Richards

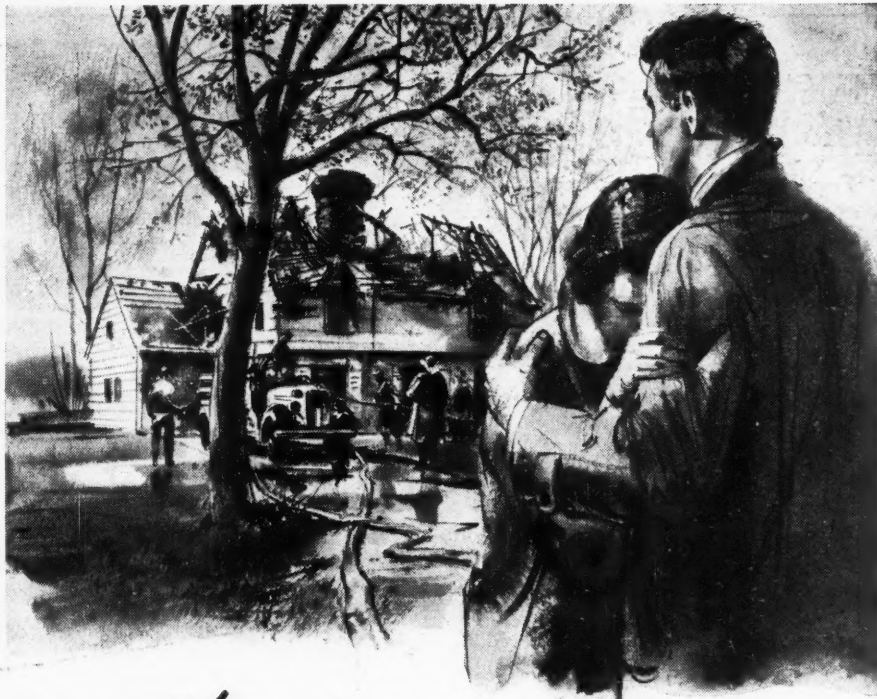
**Gezari and Einstein: Handiwork**

**Einstein Intrigued:** ALBERT EINSTEIN emerged from his usual seclusion at his Princeton, N.J., home to receive an unusual gift: An 8-inch Newtonian F-8 telescope, made by hand by industrial engineer ZVI GEZARI, and destined for the Elsa and Albert Einstein School in Ben Shemen, Israel. Dr. Einstein was obviously fascinated as he watched Gezari assemble the telescope and heard of its attributes, including a lens which is accurate to within one-millionth of an inch. Said the renowned physicist: "All my life I have worked with my head, and I have never built anything with my hands."

**Sure Cure:** New Orleans had a visitor from the world's largest coffee-growing country: ALFONSO ARINOS DE MELLO FRANCO, leader of the minority party in Brazil's lower house of Congress. He offered a sure-fire antidote to today's soaring prices: Drink less coffee.

**Press Agent Extraordinary:** On-lookers gaped as an apparently headless motorist drove through Hollywood traffic. The driver turned out to be bandleader SPIKE JONES, who had rigged up an over-size jacket and scarf to conceal his head. Purpose of the stunt was to dramatize the slogan of the Greater Los Angeles chapter of the National Safety Council: "Don't lose your head in traffic."

May 17, 1954



*She didn't have  
the heart to look*

(Based on Company Files #TC-53-74&75)

It was 9:30 in the morning. The last fire truck was picking up its hose. The others had already screeched away.

Joyce and I were standing on the lawn of the house we had both loved so much.

Not having the heart to look, she buried her head on my shoulder. Then a car drove up. Our Hartford Fire Insurance Company representative. He had certainly got to us fast!

I told him how smoke had awak-

ened me . . . how I had found the basement ablaze . . . how my wife and I had led our three children to safety . . .

He listened sympathetically, and told us not to worry. He'd take care of all the details. And he did, with help. There was a Company loss adjuster in the vicinity. Together, they went right to work.

Only seven hours later, we had two checks! One of \$15,000 for insurance on the house. The other—\$3,000—for our household contents.

That's the Hartford way! Speedy, considerate service.

A minimum of red tape, a maximum of help . . . even though it isn't possible to pay every loss in as short a time as seven hours.

Now—a suggestion:

Be sure you have *enough* insurance on your house. And on your furniture and personal belongings.

Remember, values are up. But the records show seven out of ten homes *under-insured*. Yours may be one of them. So don't take chances. The cost of full protection is moderate. See your Hartford Fire Insurance Company Agent or your insurance broker—*now*.

Year in and year out you'll do well with the

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PARAGUAY:

Who Won What?

For the past five years Paraguay has been quiet under the benevolent dictatorship of shrewd old Federico Chaves. But politics is always a hazardous occupation in this revolution-torn, poverty-stricken little republic in the heart of South America. Last week Chaves' number came up.

It started when Chaves attempted to arrest an officer of the 3,000-man cavalry division which makes up half the Paraguayan army. Some army leaders backed the President; others went into action against him, and the revolution was on. After a day and a half of confused and indecisive fighting, the opposing forces worked out a compromise. An eight-man junta, half military, half civilian, and including Chaves, took over the machinery of government.

The uneasy coalition broke up almost as soon as it was formed. Fighting started again and ended only when Chaves resigned. Tomás Romero Pereira, chairman of the Colorado Party, was named Provisional President. But Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, commander in chief of the army, came out of the revolt on top and would probably become President in a couple of months. About 25 persons had been killed, 100 wounded. The question was still unanswered: Who won what?

Significance

The revolt is apparently a family quarrel within the Colorado Party, Paraguay's only legal party. The Colorados have been badly split for a long time and Chaves has been having more and more trouble keeping civilian politicians in line and maintaining a precarious balance between civilians and soldiers.

It was believed at first that the impending visit of President Juan D. Perón of Argentina, his second in seven months, may have been a factor. Many Paraguayans resent the Argentine dominance of their economy which geography makes inevitable. However, there were friends of Argentina on both sides of the revolt.

COMMUNISM:

Tainted Three

There was talk of Communism all over Central America last week. The talk was loudest in the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua:

►Guatemala. Opponents of the Communist-influenced government have been on the offensive for several weeks. Archbishop Mariano Rossell y Arellano put the Church on record: "The people of

How Did Perón Really Make Out?

Most governments would be glad to settle for a 62 per cent vote of confidence. President Juan D. Perón of Argentina was obviously dissatisfied with this margin in the April elections for Vice President and Congress. An analysis of the returns, available last week, shows why:

►Perón had demanded a "greater margin than in 1951." Instead, the 62 per cent vote represented a 4 per cent decline in his popularity.

►The Peronistas barely won in the more literate, better-informed metropolitan areas but piled up a big vote in the backward hinterland. The vote was close, for example, in the city and province of Buenos Aires. The Peronistas led, 6 to 1, in the province of Jujuy, where 35 per cent of the population is illiterate and 51 per cent illegitimate.

►The Communist vote of 90,000 was only a drop in the electoral bucket, but it was 28 per cent above 1951.

►The fact that 62 per cent of the vote gave the Peronistas all eighteen senatorships at stake and 83 of the available 88 seats in the Chamber of Deputies was glaring proof of gerrymandering of election districts.

In the city and province of Buenos Aires, for instance, 2,315,000



Associated Press

Peronista votes elected 36 deputies, while 1,400,000 opposition voters placed only two deputies. In other words, it took only 64,000 votes to elect a Peronista, 700,000, or more than ten times as many, to seat a Radical deputy.

The wedge-shaped first district of Buenos Aires was a good example. The thin end of the wedge, in a middle-class, residential section, is a quarter-mile wide. The thick end, in a labor stronghold, is 4 miles across. The Radicals won eight of twelve wards but lost the district.

Guatemala must rise as a single man against this enemy of God and the nation ... Anti-Christian Communism continues its insolent advances in our country and tries to infiltrate, hiding itself under the cloak of social advances." Approving letters showered down on the archbishop.

Then the U.S. State Department presented to the government of Guatemala a formal claim for \$15,854,849 to pay for some 234,000 acres of land expropriated from the United Fruit Co. Guatemala "emphatically and categorically" rejected the claim.

Meanwhile, police hunted in vain for a clandestine radio station calling itself the Voice of Liberation which broadcasts anti-Communist talks and calls on Guatemaltecos to revolt against their Red-tainted rulers. And anti-Communists, including university students and school children, were scrawling the number 32 on houses and government buildings. (Article 32 of the Guatemalan constitution prohibits political parties with foreign connections.)

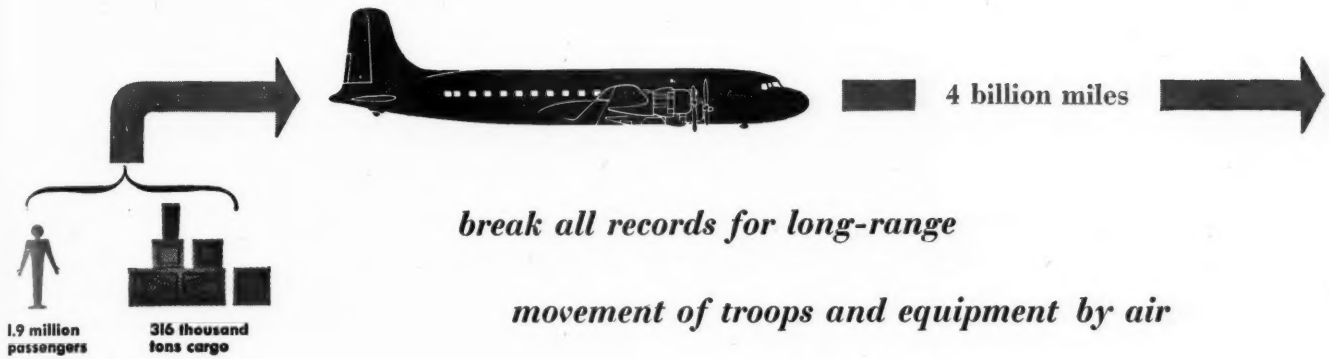
►Honduras. In neighboring Honduras, a wave of wildcat strikes paralyzed United Fruit operations and spread to Standard Fruit. The strikes developed out of a wage dispute, but newspapers charged

that Communists were keeping them going. Roving bands of hoodlums, armed with pistols and machetes, were terrorizing men who wanted to work. At least one leader was identified by the authorities as a known Communist.

The situation was complicated by the fact that this is a Presidential election year, and all parties were trying to capitalize on the situation. The government, with its eye on the election, was unwilling to get too tough. But it flew troops to the strike area to keep order. It also put patrols along the Guatemalan border and voided the credentials of two Guatemalan consuls. Communist literature urging the workers to strike was said to have been found in the hotel room of one of them.

►Nicaragua. Recently the government of President Anastasio Somoza reported sighting an unidentified submarine off the coast. Last week Somoza announced the discovery of a cache of machine guns, rifles, grenades, and ammunition on the Pacific coast. They were of European make, he said, were wrapped in water-repellent material, and the rifles were stamped with the hammer and sickle. Somoza presumed they had been landed from the submarine.

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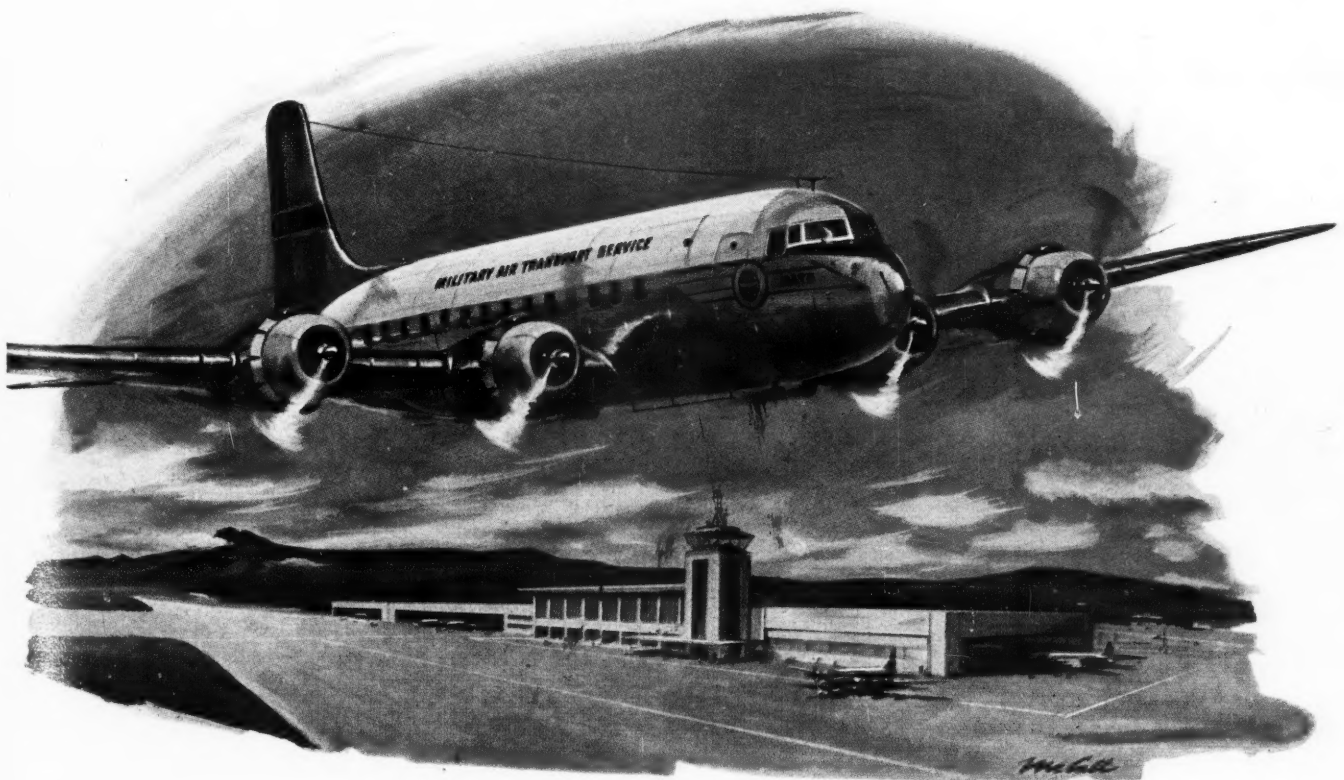
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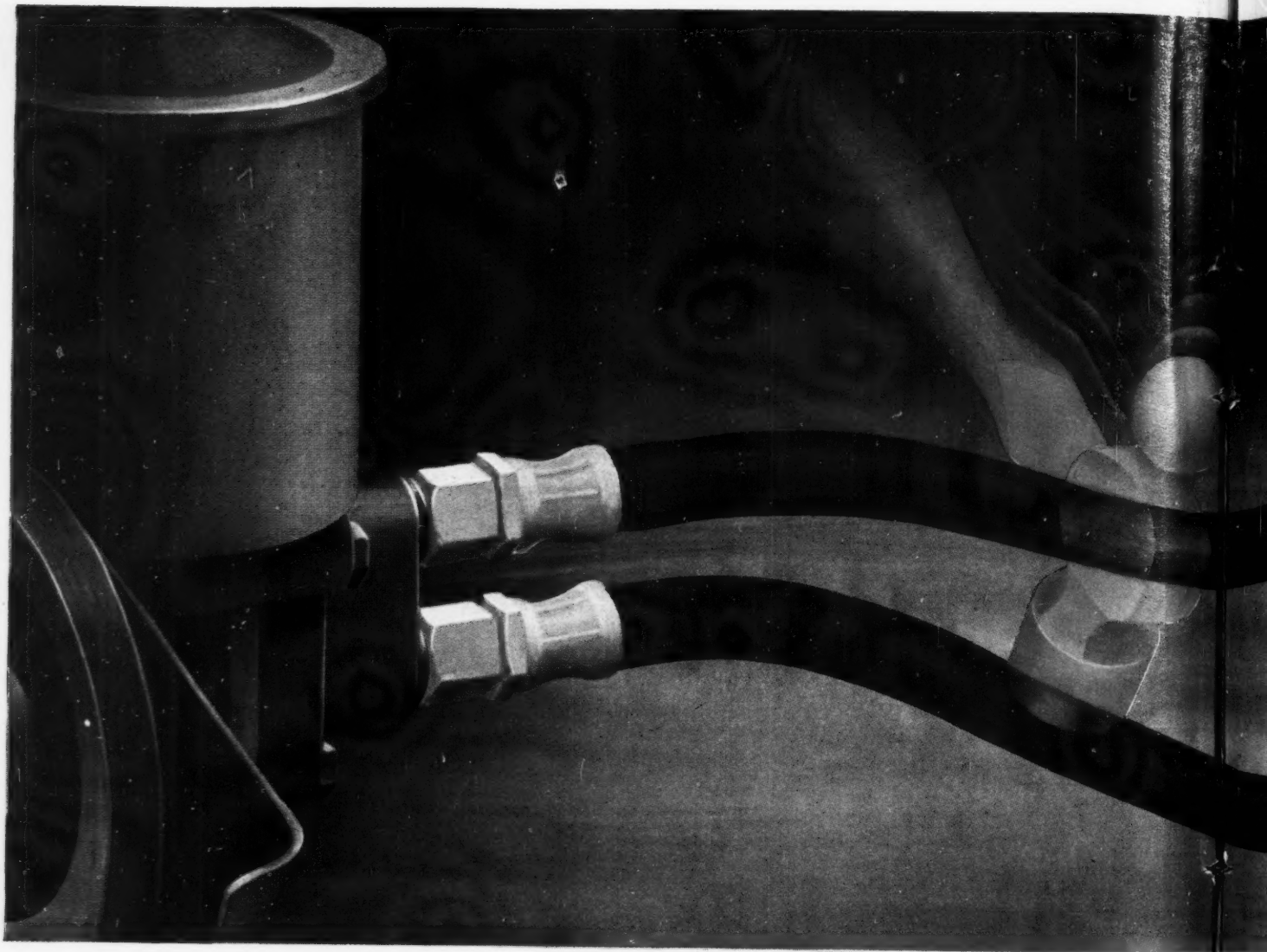


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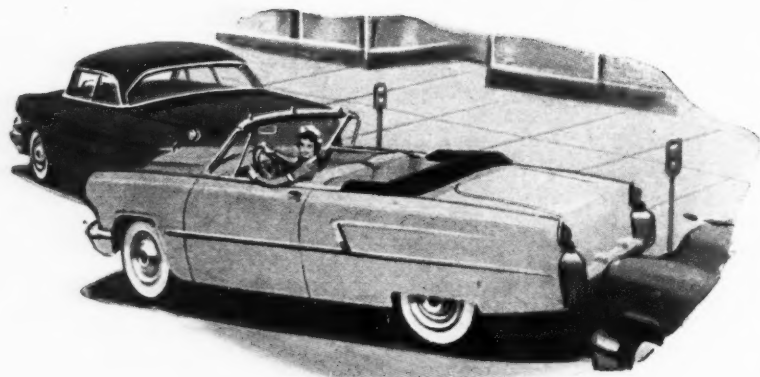
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Many were the headaches in the development of power steering. Harnessing hundreds of pounds of pressure so that it responded to finger commands was tougher than most people realize. One big problem, for instance, was to eliminate excessive noise and vibration from test cars. Sounds simple, but it almost stumped the engineers.

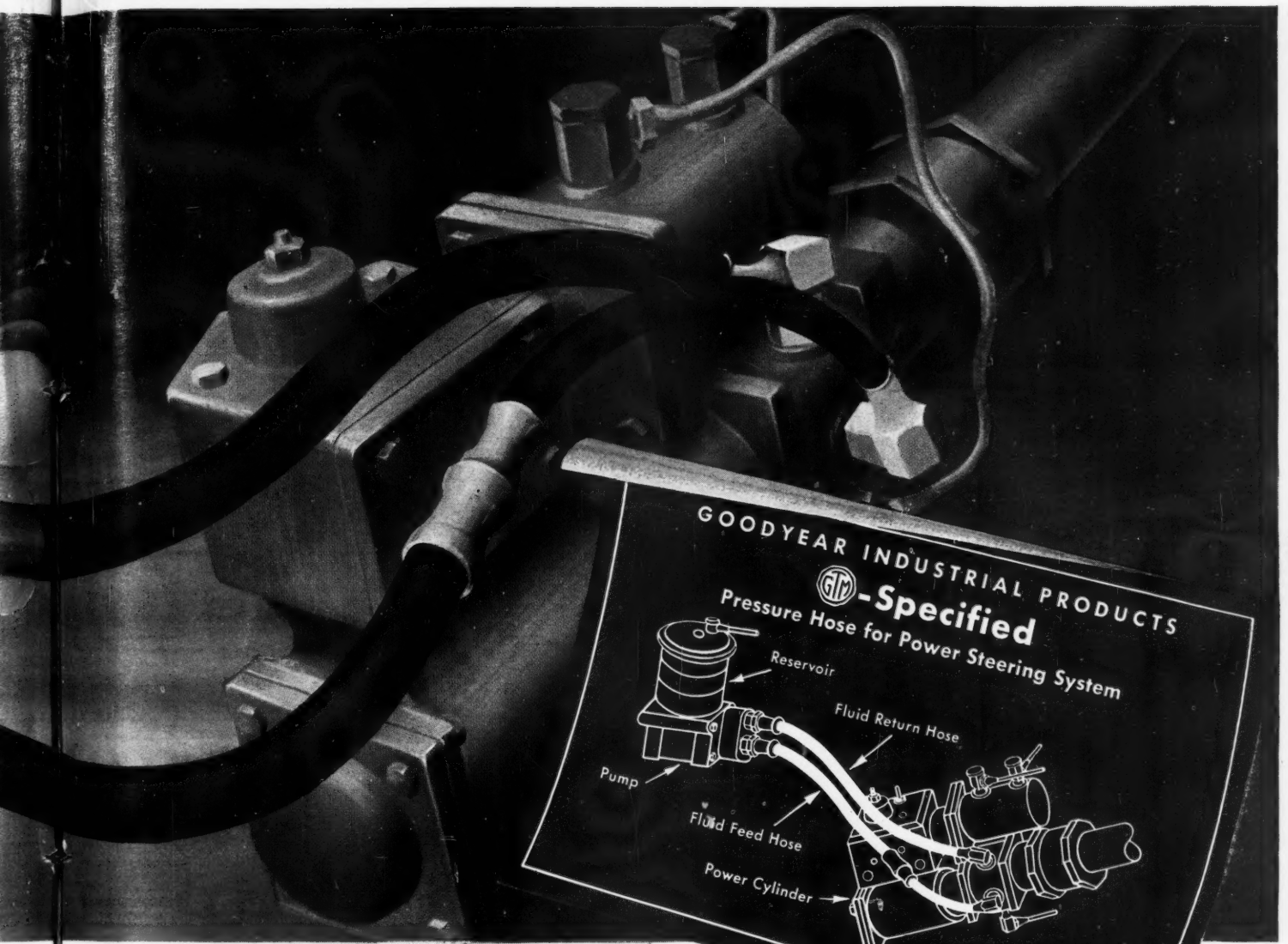
Like "air hammer" that sometimes occurs in water pipes was the chatter set up when the power assembly went into action. Rapid changes at high pressure in a closed, rigid system were the cause. Steel pressure accumulators were a solution. But these were too high in cost and maintenance.

# GOODYEAR

THE G

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Then, someone thought of hose and how its flexibility often is used to eliminate pounding in air and water lines. They tried common water hose. Over a hundred feet was needed to do the job. Obviously, this was too much to put under an automobile. Shorter lengths of every possible hose were then tried without success. Finally, the G.T.M. —Goodyear Technical Man—was called in.

His answer was a specially constructed hose that withstood the over 600 pounds' pressure of the system; that expanded between certain pressures to absorb the "hammer"; that resisted the oil, grease and hydraulic fluid;

that was unaffected by engine heat and that did all this in a mere 18 inches of length. The result was practical, economical power steering.

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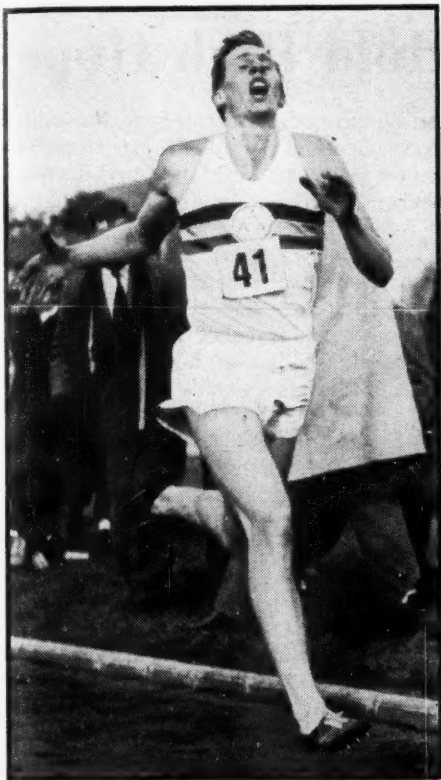


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Bannister broke a speed barrier

#### TRACK:

### The Miracle Mile

Not since the Coronation had Britons felt such a warm, patriotic glow. Even The London Daily Worker left off denouncing the government long enough to emit an unrestrained front-page huzzah: "Athlete of Century Brings Glory to Britain." The Miracle Mile, sought for years by gifted men in many parts of the world, had just been run by an Englishman.

Never before, perhaps, did an athletic incident so instantly transform a nation's morale. Years of athletic misfortunes, extending even to soccer and cricket, had recently put Britons in a mood to accept a London critic's bitter suggestion that their country might have to get out of international amateur sports. In a few minutes last week Roger Bannister, 25-year-old medical student, pianist, painter, amateur actor, and dancer, turned the gloom to gloating.

**Finally:** Late in a chilly day on an unpretentious track before a small crowd at Oxford, the lanky (154 pounds, 6 feet 1) Bannister's fluid lope got him around a quarter-mile oval four times in 3:59.4. It was history's first Four-Minute Mile, finally bursting a boundary that man's energy and conceit had sometimes seemed to resent as much as the sound barrier. (At Los Angeles on May 8, shot-putter Parry O'Brien surpassed a somewhat less dramatized goal—Sixty Feet—when he made a heave of 60 feet, 5½ inches.)

The London Daily Mirror called

Newsweek, May 17, 1954

Bannister's "the greatest achievement in athletics history." It was not even dreamed of in 1864, when another Englishman, Charles Lawes, first brought the recordkeepers to attention by running the mile in 4:56. A succession of men—Nurmi, Lovelock, Cunningham, Wooderson, Andersson, and the fabulous Hagg—chipped away at the record between world wars and brought into clear view the magical roundness of that figure: Four-Minute Mile. But after 1945, when Gunder Hagg did 4:01.4, man seemed to have butted his head against a final, impassable stone wall. For eight years nobody got that close again.

Inaccessibility, however, only made the goal more feverishly wanted. Early in 1954 the old master, Hagg, decided that the time had come: "The four-minute mile will be run this year." Of the three most-publicized threats—John Landy of Australia (4:02), Wes Santee of the United States (4:02.4), and Bannister (4:03.6)—Hagg shrewdly singled out the blond Bannister as the man to do it: "He not only has the legs but also the brains." He also has a mighty big engine. His heart beats only 50 times in repose while the average wretch's is hitting 72.

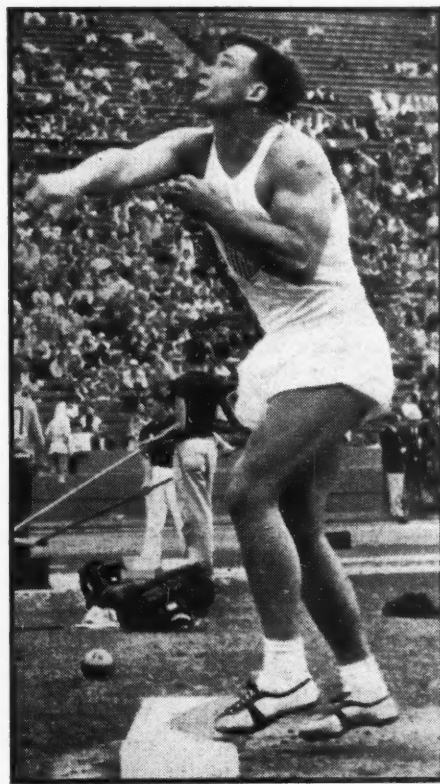
**All Out:** Both Hagg and Bannister believed that the dream race would require ideal conditions. They were less than that on May 6 at Oxford's Iffley Road track. It was cold. A 15-mile crosswind was blowing. And Bannister, busy with studies for his career in neurosurgery, had not raced since last autumn. But there comes a time, as he later explained, when "a man must make an all-out effort regardless of conditions."

On the same track over which he ran his first mile race as an Oxford freshman in 1947—and took more than five minutes doing it—Bannister loped off the first quarter in 57.5, the second in 60.7, and the third in 62.3. Then, in a demonstration of his famous finishing "kick," he sped through the last trip around in 58.9. All four timers' watches showed the same wondrous figure: 3:59.4.

While the world gabbled, Bannister

#### Periscoping Sports

Arthur Godfrey may be asked to head a syndicate now organizing to purchase the Washington Senators baseball team. One hitch: Owner Clark Griffith is cool to the idea of selling... Godfrey's big race horse, Lord Willin, will make his first start any day now. He's at Belmont Park, N.Y. ... Emil Zatopek, the "Czech locomotive" who won three Olympic gold medals in 1952, is training for a try at the new world mile record.



Associated Press Photos

O'Brien fired the first 60-footer

celebrated until 5 a.m., but he was, all in all, hardly overcome by his great feat. "The main essence of sport," he pointed out, "is a race against opponents rather than against clocks."

Clock-minded experts felt that, with the psychological barrier of the Four-Minute Mile shattered, the record might go down to 3:55 quite soon. But never again would the target figure be so magically round.

#### ROUNDUP:

### King-Size

►In the second Asian Games at Manila, 1,500 athletes from eighteen nations behaved better than some spectators (who hurled names and pop bottles) and some local legislators (who wanted their bad seats investigated). For 1956 Olympic tipsters, the highlights were: (1) Japan's fresh flock of teen-age swimmers (who helped their country pile up a winning 2,390 points to the Philippines' 1,736½) and (2) Pakistan's bearded and top-knotted track and field athletes, said to need only better coaching before they became a serious international threat. ►In the American Bowling Congress at Seattle, some 16,000 contestants from 407 cities and towns rolled 93,843 games but only one perfect one. Tony Sparando, a 48-year-old New Yorker who can't see very well, bowled a 300—his first in sanctioned competition and the ABC's thirteenth in 51 years—in winning the singles title with a three-game total of 723.

# Cancer: New Methods—and Drugs—Hold High Hope

In one short year, scientists have closed in on cancer. With modern therapy, progress now can be measured in terms of thousands of lives saved.

Today, 30 out of every 100 cancer patients are being cured. In the opinion of Dr. Ian MacDonald of Los Angeles, president of the California division of the American Cancer Society, "good control" is in store for 40 others. "It is even possible with present techniques to double the current cure rate, provided the disease is caught early enough" (see box).

In the all-out fight against this, the second cause of death in the United States (heart disease is first), research and treatment follow three lines: Surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy, or drugs. Surgery and radiation remain the preferred means of treatment. But this year, for the first time, greater emphasis is being placed on drug research than on these two standard forms. Progress has been rapid. Many experts are now convinced that cancer in the end will be beaten, not by the scalpel or the X-ray, but by a huge armamentarium of powerful chemicals.

In the long-shot gamble for a cancer cure, or cures, researchers are seeking (1) chemicals that will destroy cancer cells without harming normal cells; (2) drugs that will produce chemical changes in the patient's own body so that his cancer-infested tissues will not be susceptible to further growth and spread; and (3) compounds that will block the chemical activity of abnormal cells in the early stages of cancer.

**Chemical Warfare:** In the last five years, hundreds of drugs, both pure compounds and crude substances of natural origin, have been tried out. It takes a long time to establish the value of an anticancer compound. But several drugs are now in widespread use.

Many victims of Hodgkin's disease (cancer of the lymph nodes) are treated successfully with nitrogen mustard, derived from a chemical-warfare compound, and TEM, a German chemical once used to refinish rayon. Those with advanced cancer of the breast and prostate gland can profit by cortisone therapy. After treatment, they can return to their homes and jobs in good health for months and sometimes years.

Androstanolone, a chemical which resembles the male sex hormone, is particularly effective in widespread breast cancer. Three out of four men and women with advanced thyroid cancer can be treated with radioactive iodine, many with substantial benefit.

The most heart-warming break-through in the cancer fight is that against acute leukemia (cancer of the blood) in young



F. J. Higgins

**Waksman: Cancer curbed by molds?**

children. A group of new chemicals can slow down, and even stop for a while, the wild growth of white blood cells which characterizes this always fatal disease. In leukemia, the blood-forming organs, the spleen, bone marrow, and lymphatic tissues, produce a tremendous number of immature white blood cells which never fully age. The chronic type of the disease (usually found in adults) runs a course of two to three years. The acute type in children is rapidly fatal. The youngster grows pale and listless; his spleen, liver,

and lymph nodes are enlarged; his joints are swollen and painful. He has frequent hemorrhages, his resistance to infection weakens, and, within a matter of days or weeks, he dies.

Dr. Sidney Farber, Harvard Medical School pathologist and medical director of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Boston, is one of the pioneers who has worked miracles in changing leukemia from an inexorably fatal disease to one which, in most cases, can be controlled by intensive drug therapy. In 1948, Dr. Farber reported that some of his young leukemia cases were responding to a chemical called aminopterin, one of the antifolic-acid drugs.

**The Happy Children:** In 1949, Dr. Olof H. Pearson of the Sloan-Kettering Institute announced that he had used ACTH and cortisone on leukemia with some success. And in 1953, Dr. Joseph H. Burchenal, also of Sloan-Kettering, found that still another chemical, 6-mercaptopurine, was prolonging the lives of leukemic children. The encouraging factor was the discovery that when a child became resistant to aminopterin, he could be kept alive for some time on ACTH and cortisone; and when the effect of these hormone extracts wore out, he could be treated with 6-mercaptopurine. Hopes were high that during one of these reprieves a more permanent "cure" for leukemia might be found.

While under treatment, these young leukemic patients do not look like sick children; they go to school, play, and are happy. At Dr. Farber's clinic, where more than 500 acute-leukemia patients have been treated in the last five years, one child, a handsome boy of 7 years, is alive and well 59 months after his diagnosis. "Although there is still microscopic evidence of leukemia in his bone marrow, life is being prolonged by drug therapy," Dr. Farber said.

Today, in the sunny, gaily decorated

## Cancer in the U.S.: Some Needless Casualties

Kind of Cancer	Present cure percentages	Possible cure percentages	Lives now lost each year	Lives lost which could have been saved through earlier detection
Uterine cancer	30%	70%	16,000	9,200
Breast cancer	35%	70%	21,000	10,700
Rectal cancer	15%	70%	10,700	6,900
Mouth cancer	35%	65%	3,200	1,500
Skin cancer	85%	95%	3,500	2,300
Lung cancer	5%	50%	22,000	10,400
Total loss and possible salvage			76,400	41,000

Source: "Cancer News" American Cancer Society

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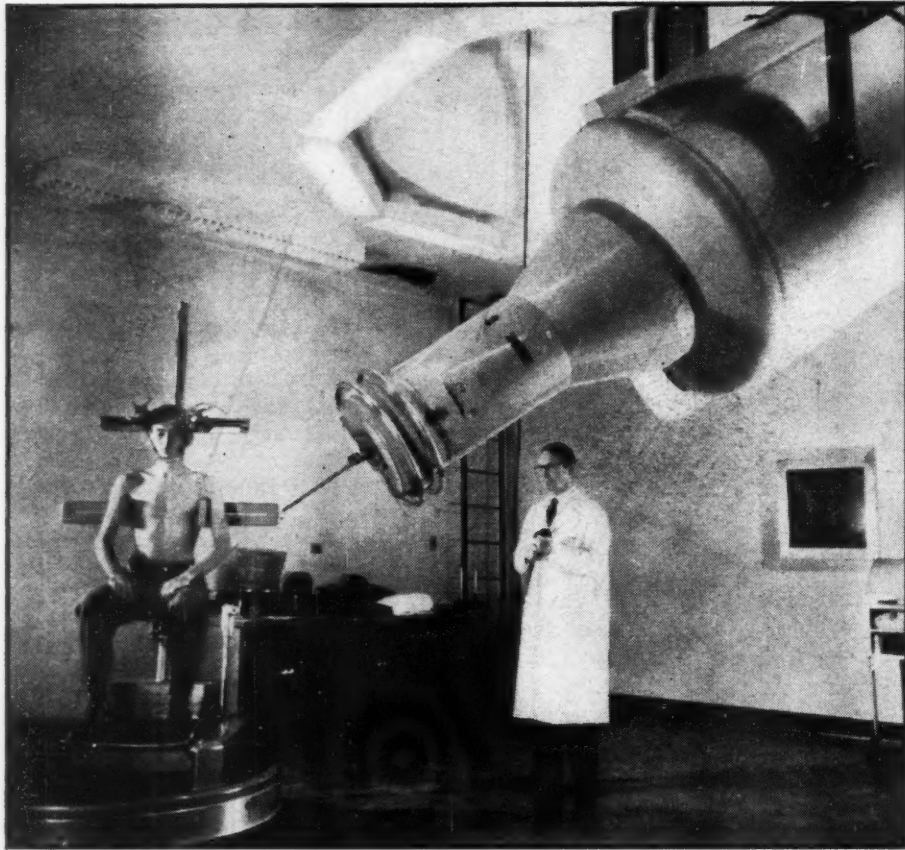
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Revolving therapy: Powerful X-rays probe deep-seated cancer

Tumor Therapy Clinic in Boston, other child patients who once could not have survived more than six or eight weeks ride a merry-go-round in the center of the lobby, or watch television in a corner. The fact that they are afflicted with still-incurable leukemia and have won a stay from death, in some cases for two or three years, marks a significant step ahead in the cancer battle.

**Waksman at Work:** In the new \$2.5 million Microbiology Research Center at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., Dr. Selman A. Waksman, the director, and winner of the 1952 Nobel prize for the discovery of the antibiotic streptomycin, has turned his great talents to the search for other antibiotics that will beat cancer. The Rutgers scientist believes that the key to cancer control may be found among the 105 antibiotic preparations which he and his associates have isolated. Just now there is some evidence that actinomycin, one of the first antibiotics discovered by Dr. Waksman, has definite use in treating some forms of cancer.

At the same time, other Rutgers scientists, headed by Drs. Moses L. Crossley and James B. Allison, are attacking cancer with a group of chemicals called ethylenimines, derived from compounds used in Germany in the textile industry. Several of them, chiefly TEPA, TEM, MEPA, TSPA, and MSPA, have demonstrated their worth by reducing large,

inoperable cancers of the lungs, breast, and lymph glands, and, at the same time, eliminating pain. TEPA has also been used with some success in the treatment of melanoma, or "black cancer" of the skin.

**Penetrating Beams:** In the last year, there has been spectacular progress in the field of radiation. Today, a cancer patient may have almost any kind of supervoltage treatment of either surface or deep-seated cancer.

At Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, penetrating beams from the first 2 million-volt X-ray machine, developed by Dr. John G. Trump, Massachusetts Institute of Technology engineer, have been trained on more than 700 patients with advanced cancer of the thyroid, pituitary, larynx, lungs, and pelvic area. For deep-seated cancers, doctors combine the use of this big machine with the well-known "rotational technique." The patient sits on a turntable. As it revolves, high X-ray doses are pin-pointed on the cancer target, leaving the healthy tissues untouched. "Immediate results look good," declared Dr. Trump, "and long-term results look encouraging."

This rotational technique has a perfect score in preventing recurrences of cancer of the larynx in eighteen cases treated during the last four years. (Statistics show that 80 per cent of recurrences of this kind take place in two years, if at all.) When surgery is performed, the

larynx is removed, the patient is left voiceless, and must be trained to use esophageal (belching) speech. With deep X-ray treatment, voice function is not impaired.

The MIT X-ray machine is also used to treat cancer of the lungs, not by rotation, but by the "multiport" technique—directing X-rays into the diseased lungs from several different angles. "For the first time," said Dr. Trump, "it has been possible to treat many cases of inoperable cancer of the lungs with dose levels of X-ray that may conceivably permanently control the disease in the lungs and the surrounding areas where it is likely to have spread." Five patients so treated in the Boston hospital are alive after more than a year, and are still symptom-free.

**The Old One-Two:** In many institutions, cancer specialists are falling back on not one, but a combination of treatments—"the old one-two," as one doctor put it—for the complete conquest of cancer. The idea is to use a second agent to knock out cancer cells that resist the first kind of treatment, or even a third to kill those which may still have survived.

Surgery and radiation often are combined in daring experiments. In cancer of the pancreas, the surgeon must leave some cancer tissue imbedded in vital organs. The cancer remnants are sown with radioactive earth, yttrium, and other radioactive materials, in the hope that the remaining malignant tissue will be destroyed.

At the University of California Medical School, Los Angeles, Dr. Ian MacDonald uses a double-barreled treatment of X-ray and steroid hormones in hopeless cases of breast cancer. Of 58 patients given regular doses of testosterone or stilbestrol, together with X-ray therapy, 30 are alive and leading normal lives. One woman under treatment for eight years is entirely free of symptoms.

At the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland, Dr. E.E. Osgood and his associates have perfected a system of total body irradiation, plus injections of radioactive phosphorus, P-32, for adult patients with chronic leukemia. Therapy, tailored to fit the needs of each patient, involves small, regular doses of X-ray to the entire body and injections into the blood stream of P-32, which goes to every leukemic cell. Since 1941, 163 patients have had the Osgood treatment, and most of them have lived at least five years in apparently normal health. At the end of 1953, 48 were still living and carrying on their work and recreations.

**Tearing the Viruses:** Remote laboratory research, with no apparent application to human cancer, is vital to a final understanding of the disease. For example, the practice of treating prostate cancers with hormone extracts, now widely used on human beings, stems

from a chain of investigations by a series of scientists, starting with research done in England on seasonal changes in the prostate gland of the hedgehog.

Today, the theory that cancer is caused by viruses is gaining ground. Hundreds of biologists, chemists, botanists, physicists, and X-ray specialists are following this lead to find what happens when viruses invade cells, upset their activities, and probably cause cancer.

At the University of California Virus Research Laboratory, Berkeley, researchers are tearing viruses apart, piece by piece, to probe their internal chemistry. Also, at Berkeley, an electron microscope that magnifies up to 200,000 times has been used to take a spectacular picture of a mysterious, threadlike substance, DNA, which probably holds the key to the wild, uncontrolled growth of cancer. Known by the chemical name of deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA is the genetic substance passed on by parents which determines the physical characteristics of children and their resistance or susceptibility to disease. It may, said one researcher, "determine the difference between a Jack the Ripper and a buttercup, between Albert Einstein and the village idiot."

Everywhere in cancer laboratories, vast sums are spent on the latest equipment—electron microscopes, ultracentrifuges, radioactive tracers, and cyclotrons—to help the basic researcher

bring his theories, based on intelligent reasoning, into practical focus. Yet significant cancer research can go on with only the simplest and least expensive tools.

**Clumping Protozoa:** In a small wooden shed close to the Pacific Ocean, Dr. Vance Tartar of the University of Washington School of Medicine uses only a tiny glass needle, an ordinary light microscope, and a few peanut-butter jars, to determine how and why normal cells specialize and why cancer cells run wild. Dr. Tartar has built a simple animal by clumping together several protozoa, the barely visible specks of animal life.

By studying these man-made animals, which never existed before, Dr. Tartar believes that he may be getting some answers to puzzling secrets of animal cell regeneration. Topping the list is the big question of why cells go berserk to form malignancies that still cause one in every seven deaths in the United States.

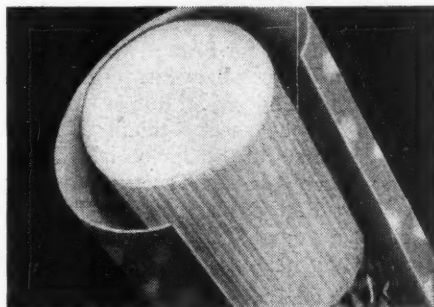
New drugs, new techniques, coupled with more intimate knowledge of basic life processes, are now in action against cancer in medical history's most exhausting struggle. For the researcher, there is satisfaction in the amazing progress in chemotherapy. For the doctor, there is assurance that each succeeding cancer victim will have an even better chance to live. For the patient, there is bright hope that at last this disease is being progressively controlled and will ultimately be conquered.



Boston tumor clinic: For leukemic children, a limited death-stay

May 17, 1954

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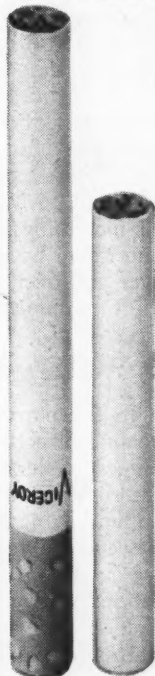


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## Briefers at Geneva

At Geneva (see page 43) the Chinese Communists are attending a big international conference for the first time. But they have quickly learned that a major weapon of modern diplomacy is the briefing—the formal session at which a government press official tells reporters what went on behind the closed doors of the council chambers and expounds his own nation's viewpoint for the record.

There was stiff competition on this at Geneva. The major briefers: For the U.S., Henry Suydam, State Department news chief, a Princetonian, with 30 years as a working journalist behind him; for England, C.D.W. (Con) O'Neill, a brilliant career diplomat with a talent for apt conversation; for France, witty, ebullient Baron Jacques Baeyens, former Ambassador to Chile; for Russia, Leonid Ilyatchev, the short, tough fourth-ranking member of the Soviet delegation.

**Feminine Touch:** To compete with this array, Red China had a team consisting of a woman, Mrs. Kung Peng, and Huang Hua, heavy-set counselor for the delegation. At the first briefing Mrs. Kung, middle-aged and impassive, clad in a high-necked gray costume, spoke fluent English, and gave an air of some culture. She is said to be a top-level Peking propagandist. She once handled public relations for Chiang Kai-shek.

Huang, the chief spokesman for the Chinese, speaks perfect English but will not do it at his briefings. The translations give him time to work out sharp answers to tricky questions. He has lost his temper several times—especially when U.S. newsmen have asked about topics like the Soviet troops in Port Arthur or Chinese aid to Vietminh. Sick of some of his incredible lies, reporters have slowed him down by asking the same questions over and over, a tactic not unfamiliar to the Communists themselves.

## New Argosy Crew

In the narrow field of magazines appealing directly to he-man men, the two biggest sellers and hottest competitors are slick monthlies—True (circulation, 2 million), biggest moneymaker in the Fawcett Publications stable, and Argosy (circulation, 1.25 million), Popular Publications' hairy-chested version of The Golden Argosy, which Frank Munsey started for children in 1882.

Last week True's editor, Ken W. Purdy, suddenly resigned and signed on as editor of Argosy. Going along with Purdy are Thomas Naughton, managing editor of True, to become Argosy's executive editor, and Michael Stern, Fawcett's overseas man, who will be the same for Argosy. Purdy, who helped jack up True's circulation by two thirds in five years'



Kung Peng talked in English

time, will take over the wheel at Argosy for a rumored \$45,000 a year. The Argosy editor, Howard Lewis, is leaving.

As the Purdy crew comes aboard, Popular is discontinuing its pulp magazines (it had 42 pulp titles at the peak). It will end up next fall with eleven Argosy-size slicks of various types. Argosy, according to Popular president Henry Steeger, who bought the magazine as a 47,000-circulation pulp twelve



Purdy made a profitable move

years ago, will point toward more articles, less fiction (nonfiction wordage is now double the fiction total). "The tendency today is toward more realism," he says. "After the second world war the 15 million veterans were no longer content to accept the whimsy and phoniness of fiction." Argosy also will go after masculine service-features, like a June article showing how two men can build a big hunting cabin in two days for \$500.

**Changes:** Purdy's resignation hit Fawcett following a series of drastic moves there. They include the demise of Today's Woman (circulation, 1.2 million), general salary cuts, and the firing of two top editors, Andrew Hecht of Cavalier and Walter Schmidt of True Confessions. Harassed by rising costs, advertising problems, and newsstand competition, the big magazine and pocket-book outfit has in recent years cut to eight its prewar list of 63 magazine titles. But the situation has stabilized, according to Fawcett editorial director Ralph Daigh. Calling True his own personal invention and special interest, he says: "Ken Purdy was our fourth good editor and now we'll get a fifth." Daigh doesn't blame an editor for leaving to get more money.

►A year-old experiment in employe ownership of a magazine has just ended. Last June, when Cowles Magazines folded up Quick, its pocket-size weekly newsmagazine, the Quick formula promptly reappeared in Tempo, a new publication edited and 51 per cent owned by seven staffers from the old Quick. Backing was provided in return for 49 per cent of the stock, by Eugene Damon, who printed Tempo by offset at his large Atlanta (Ga.) Lithograph Co. In January, when the price of Tempo was upped from 10 to 15 cents, Damon increased his ownership share to 58 per cent to settle printing bills. Tempo (circulation, 300,000) and an allied pocket monthly, Bold, began to run in the black, but dissension developed between Damon and the editorial stockholders over management policy. Last week Damon bought all the rest of the stock; publisher Edwin Thayer, editor Norman Lobsenz, and two other Quick alumni resigned. The new Tempo editor: Freelance writer Robert Marks.

## Trouble on the Nile

Mahmoud Abul Fath always visited the world's finest hotels, spent freely, and drove a dark-green Rolls-Royce which was familiar to socialites and big businessmen throughout Europe. Fath, a portly 62, is a onetime Egyptian senator and the owner-publisher of Al Misri, one of the largest circulation (100,000) newspapers in the Middle East. But now he must keep traveling, because if he ever comes back to his native Egypt



he will promptly be clapped into jail.

Last week, while Fath was in Switzerland, the Egyptian Revolution Command Council, headed by the new Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser, sentenced him to ten years for corrupting the government and propagandizing abroad against Egypt and against the ruling military junta. His brother Hussein, 53, editor of Al Misri, was convicted on similar charges and given a suspended sentence of fifteen years (he is in Cairo). Since under Egyptian law a condemned man



Mahmoud and Hussein were hit

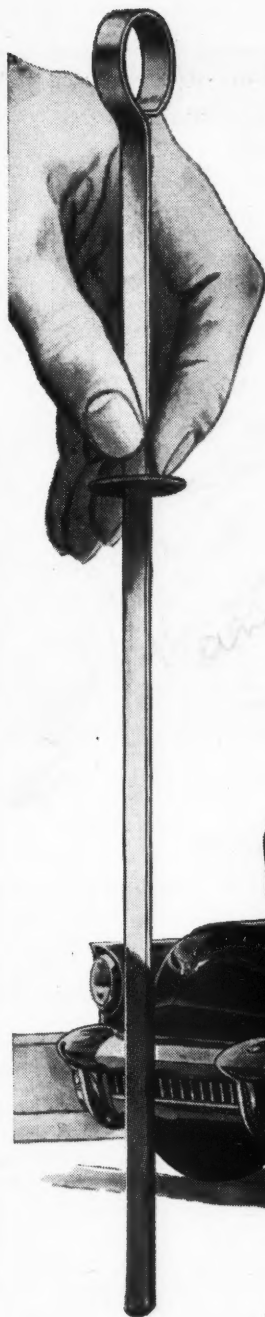
cannot own or operate a newspaper, the license for Al Misri was revoked; the eighteen-year-old paper suspended publication. Four smaller Fath newspapers continued under government control.

Last March, during the power struggle between Premier Nasser and his old boss, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, press censorship was temporarily relaxed. The Fath publications seized this chance to demand, with Naguib, that the junta turn over its power to a constitutional parliamentary government. (Under the government of King Farouk, nominally a "constitutional parliamentary rule," Al Misri and its affiliates had prospered hugely as the official organs of the wealthy and corrupt Wafdist Party.) When Nasser won out, there were clearly hard times ahead for the Faths.

**Protest:** From Switzerland Fath called his trial "a clumsy judicial alibi to destroy a newspaper whose opposition to the junta's dictatorship proved to be too challenging." In a cablegram he urged his friend Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of The Chicago Tribune, to "take the lead in asserting all the facts of this tragedy."

The death of Al Misri climaxes a military crackdown on the press. On April 15, the government published the names of 23 leading editors and writers, charging them with having accepted money from former King Farouk's secret fund in the prerevolutionary days. Some of the accused newsmen have said that the government handouts were funds to carry out propaganda for Egypt in other lands. By Egyptian journalistic standards, there was nothing wrong with that.

May 17, 1954



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TV-RADIO



Clark, Homolka: Father vs. son

Spring Rains

Spring on TV is usually like spring in Texas—the beginning of a long drought that will last until fall. This year, however, rainstorms fell on the big state, and some big new shows splashed their way on to the screen.

►Open Hearing (ABC-TV, Thursday, 9-9:30 p.m. EDT) stars John Daly, the quipping panel moderator (What's My Line) who is also ABC's vice president in charge of television news, special events, and public affairs. It is Daly's second regular on-camera chore in his role as newsmen (his first: a nightly fifteen-minute summary). Open Hearing unfortunately has two strikes against it. It conflicts with Dragnet, and a tougher TV spot is hard to find. It also, by the very nature of its format—a weekly half-hour feature piece—must be compared with Edward R. Murrow's more expensively produced show, See It Now.

Perhaps because of his limited budget, Daly last week was left narrating filmed footage of the days-old controversy on the "doctored" Air Force photo of Pvt. G. David Schine and Army Secretary Stevens. Other weeks, however, when his cameras have covered the reaction to the latest H-bomb information or a stockholders' meeting at the Continental Can Co., Daly has added some needed depth and some interesting sidelights to TV news coverage.

►The American Week (CBS-TV, Sunday, 6-6:30 p.m. EDT) was at first a disappointment to Eric Sevareid's radio fans, who had been waiting for broadcasting's most literate voice to start a weekly network TV program. In spite of

TV experience at WTOP in Washington, Sevareid looked ungainly and unhappy wandering around the ultra-chic setting that the CBS designers had constructed for him. After six weeks he still looks unhappy, but he has loosened up enough to talk more. He promised, on his first show, to "use words for old times' sake" because, as he said: "Pictures may speak louder than words, but not necessarily better." Last week he delivered an informative profile on Ray Jenkins, committee counsel in the McCarthy-Army hearings, and debated with Sen. Paul Douglas and C.D. Jackson, recently resigned Presidential adviser on psychological warfare, on the lack of experienced public servants. It was effective. If Sevareid continues to speak up, he could easily become one of the medium's top news personalities.

►Justice (NBC-TV, Thursday, 8:30-9 p.m. EDT) is the newest recruit in that most difficult of TV genres—the half-hour dramatic show. It may well become one of the best because it bears the stamp of Fred Coe, the executive producer of Television Playhouse and Mister Peepers. Justice culls its plots from the files of the National Legal Aid Association. It is part-owned by Talent Associates, a packaging group founded by Coe and including among its members the writers who have worked on TV Playhouse and made it, most weeks, the medium's outstanding dramatic program. And it bears out the Coe thesis: "If television is ever to become an art form rather than a home for broken-down names, the medium must give the writer dignity and authority—and pay him well." Justice also evidenced the same careful casting and fine acting right from the start, when Oscar Homolka and Dane Clark, in a tense family drama, portrayed a memorable father-son relationship. To all this, add Westbrook Van Voorhis, the longtime voice of the March of Time, whose presence can give any show a resonant vocal conscience.

Periscoping TV-Radio

Look for Margaret Truman to take time off from her NBC guest appearances to tour the summer theaters. Ezra Stone, who used to play Henry Aldrich, will be her director . . . Roddy McDowall and Peggy Ann Garner, who were child movie stars together a decade ago, will appear as a TV team in the fall. They'll portray a young married couple in a situation-comedy series . . . NBC-TV is looking for a couple to play Fibber McGee and Molly. Jim and Marian Jordan, stars of the radio show since its beginning, won't appear in the TV version.



Fireman Fiedler: 25 years in Boston

## Pops' Pop

Arthur Fiedler, 58, is one of Boston's eternal verities. Last week he celebrated his 25th year as conductor of the Boston Pops orchestra, the most famous Pops organization in the land.

The Pops audience at Symphony Hall—which listens from informal seats around tables—heard a musical bill of fare typical of Fiedler and his orchestra: From Rachmaninoff through Offenbach and Strauss to a parody of the recent song hit "Ebb Tide." But it had the most fun with an elaborately arranged item titled "TViana," which was made up of radio and TV commercials. (Appropriately, "TViana" was encored by the "Look Sharp Be Sharp March," Gillette's commercial for its sports telecasts.)

It has been estimated that through records, radio broadcasts, appearances at home and on tour, Fiedler and the Boston Pops have been heard by more people than any other orchestra of similar size and repertory. Certainly Fiedler-Boston Pops records for RCA Victor sell in the multiple millions, and he is the only Red Seal conductor with a record which has sold more than a million—"Jalousie." In Boston, even citizens with hopelessly deaf musical ears have through the years seen a good bit of Fiedler. An active member of the Boston Fire Department, he is probably the most energetic fire hound in town.

## The Records

Angel Records' new "Cavalleria Rusticana" has two big assets. It is the official recorded version of La Scala in Milan. And, most important, it offers as its Santuzza, Maria Meneghini Callas—at the

moment, the hottest news in the operatic world (NEWSWEEK, Dec. 21, 1953).

In November, the American-born Greek soprano is scheduled to make her United States debut in Chicago under the auspices of the American Lyric Theater. Meanwhile, American opera fans can decide whether or not the dynamic Mme. Callas is a vocal phenomenon, by listening to her records—"Tosca," "I Puritani," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and, now, "Cavalleria Rusticana."

In her "Cavalleria," Mme. Callas is subject to a now-familiar criticism: Stridency. In the "Voi lo sapete," Zinka Milanov (on RCA Victor's version) sings rings around her. But the "Voi lo sapete" is just an aria. For the rest of the opera, Mme. Callas has her own dramatic way, with the help of Giuseppe di Stefano as a thrilling, manly voiced Turiddu and Tullio Serafin as the conductor.

Other recent records:

►BERLIOZ: L'ENFANCE DU CHRIST. *Mary Davenport, Martial Singher, Leopold Simoneau, Donald Gramm, the Choral Art Society, and the Little Orchestra Society under Thomas Scherman. Columbia.* On the 150th anniversary of the birth of Hector Berlioz, this album has been released "in honor of The American Berlioz Society." It shows the French master in a far simpler vein than that used in the massive "Requiem" or "Te Deum." It also offers a sample of Berlioz, the journalist-turned-poet—for the words of this trilogy on the infancy of Christ are his.

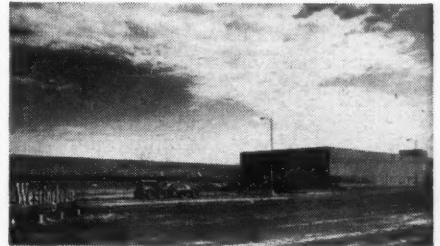
►MEMORIES OF JACK HYLTON. *Jack Hylton and his Orchestra. RCA Victor.* Retrospective adults over 30 can give a quiet, standing toast to Hylton's arrangements of such oldies as "Just a Gigolo" and "The King's Horses." The master of Mayfair in the '30s, Hylton's band had a smooth, but just slightly brassy, flavor that is well remembered.

►HOT MALLETS. *Lionel Hampton and his Orchestra.* While Hylton was charming the Londoners, there was interesting music of another sort coming from the Chicago cellars. Recorded from 1937 through 1939, this long-playing collection has the brilliant Negro vibraphonist surrounded by such sidemen as Jess Stacy, Rex Stewart, Johnny Hodges, Cootie Williams, and J.C. Higginbotham. Another of RCA Victor's Collector's Issues, this is to be cherished as an important light on the Era of Swing.

►RODGERS AND HART: THE BOYS FROM SYRACUSE. *Portia Nelson, Jack Cassidy, Bibi Osterwald, and chorus and orchestra under Lehman Engel. Columbia.* Another of Goddard Lieberson's recorded productions of past Broadway hits. The joys of the Rodgers and Hart era abide, and this show had its share: "Falling in Love With Love," "The Shortest Day of the Year," "This Can't Be Love," and "Sing for Your Supper."

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## Harvard's Theologian

In New York last week for a conference at Union Theological Seminary Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, summarized a key plank of his educational program: "Indifference to religion in the world of education... would now seem to be a luxury we can no longer afford."

The best evidence of President Pusey's concern is his determined drive to build up Harvard's Divinity School, for years almost a university stepchild, into a powerful influence on the campus. More than one third of a new \$6 million building fund has already been contributed, and a strong faculty is being recruited. Shortly before his visit to Union, Dr. Pusey announced a prize professorial catch: Union Seminary's own Paul Johannes Tillich, who now becomes a University professor at Harvard.

Dr. Tillich, 67, is one of the world's outstanding Protestant theologians. By birth a Prussian, he had a long teaching career in Germany behind him when he fled from Hitler in 1933—probably "the first non-Jewish professor to be dismissed from a German university." Through the

years since then he has been a professor of philosophical theology at Union Seminary, and his deep-thinking books and lectures have made him the guide of a new generation of American Protestant theological students.

**Working Compromise:** Tillich's life-work is a huge synthesis of Protestant theology, based on his theory that Christianity is divided into two inevitable and complementary segments—"the Protestant principle" and the Catholic. In books like "The Protestant Era," Tillich has brilliantly formalized the distinctive features of modern Protestantism, and his theology effects a compromise between the stark "otherworldliness" of European churchmen like Karl Barth, and the conviction of most American church leaders that a socially minded church must roll up its sleeves and work in the world to fulfill its divine mission.

Tillich will not go to Harvard until 1955, after fulfilling some lecture commitments in the United States and Europe. At Harvard, while continuing work on his systematic theology, he also hopes to "overcome the isolation of theology, to relate it to literature, the humanities, and the social sciences"—just the thing which his new boss, Dr. Pusey, is driving at.

## The Issue of Celibacy

The issue of whether or not clergymen should marry has divided Catholics and Protestants for a long time. In his latest encyclical (NEWSWEEK, May 10) Pope Pius XII restressed the Roman Catholic conviction that the church needs a celibate clergy, freed from the cares of family life to dedicate their lives to God. Last week The Church of England Newspaper, a semi-official voice of the Anglican communion, testily called the Pope's statement "palpable rubbish." Its editorial continued: "It is correct and proper to feel sorry for the Pope because he has been deprived of the experience of a happy married life."

There is no special merit in celibacy, according to the editorial, and married men are often better fitted, temperamentally, to perform clerical duties. "This fear of sex, which has always been an element in Roman Catholicism, is a curious phenomenon and difficult to explain. It is permissible to wonder, however, whether the majority of Roman priests and nuns would fully endorse the principle of celibacy if they had the opportunity of doing otherwise..."

## Kierkegaard, the Dane: A Personal Christian Protest

Søren Kierkegaard, a melancholy Dane of a century ago, is a triple-threat hero among modern intellectuals. He unwittingly fathered the gloomy philosophy of Existentialism. He anticipated the rise of modern neuroses by developing a twentieth-century sense of guilt in the heyday of the optimistic nineteenth. As literature, his writings rank among the great spiritual documents of modern times.

It is as a mystical Christian thinker, however, that Kierkegaard is most important. "Christianity," he once wrote, "is not a doctrine," but rather, at its roots, a deeply personal tie between God and man which must be constantly felt and experienced. He rejected both the imposing religious philosophy of Catholicism and the rationalist speculations of liberal Protestant scholars. Kierkegaard had a profound effect on the thinking of the great Protestant teachers who came after him—men like Reinhold Niebuhr, Karl Barth, and Paul Tillich (see above). Similarly, he had a great influence on religious-minded literary men like W.H. Auden and Franz Kafka.

**Crises:** The latest biography of Kierkegaard to appear is by a fellow Dane, Johannes Hohlenberg. "Søren Kierkegaard" (Pantheon, \$5), published this week in English translation, is a study, tirelessly researched, of a most engaging subject.

Kierkegaard's personal life was a series



Bettmann Archive

Kierkegaard in Copenhagen

of crises. He was told that he existed to atone for his father's childhood sin of cursing God, and he was, in fact, quite surprised, at the age of 33, when he was not struck down by divine intervention. At 22 he experienced a "great earthquake," probably the discovery that his father had seduced his mother when she was his servant. At 24 he fell in love with Regine Olsen, a girl of 14. At 27 he became engaged to her but later decided that he could never ask anyone to share his guilty secrets (his father's curse, his mother's weakness, and a vaguely remembered trip to a brothel).

**Wars:** After a literary career spent in attacking secular philosophers like Hegel, Kierkegaard, during the last year of his life (1855), warred bitterly with the Danish Lutheran Church. Martyrdom, he observed, was the only mark of a genuine Christian, and Christianity was of necessity independent of a safe official "Christendom." He summarized the work of liberal theological scholars in a parable: "Imagine a fortress, absolutely impregnable, provisioned for an eternity. Then comes a new commandant. He conceives that it might be a good idea to build bridges over the moats—so as to be able to attack the besiegers. *Charmant!* He transforms the fortress into a country seat—and the enemy takes it. So it is with Christianity. They changed the method—and naturally the world conquered."

TRANSITION



Washington Star

Madame Sadik: A Moslem marriage

**Married:** IFFAT NAFIS SHOAIB, Pakistani doctor of medicine and daughter of Mahmoud Shoaib, an official of the World Bank, and Capt. AZHAR H. SADIK, 26, of the Pakistani Army and former aide-de-camp to the Governor General of Pakistan; at a colorful Moslem ceremony at the embassy in Washington, D.C., May 6.

**Born:** TO PEGGY CRIPPS APPIAH, 33, daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, and JOSEPH APPIAH, 33, son of an Ashanti chieftain from the Gold Coast of Africa; their first child, a son named Kwame ("born on Saturday"), in London, May 8.

**Birthday:** Fleet Admiral WILLIAM D. LEAHY, Chief of Staff to President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the second world war and veteran of the Big Three conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam, observed his 79th, May 6, by arriving quietly at his Washington office at 8:30 a.m. He said his job was still the same—doing anything the President requested—but Mr. Eisenhower "doesn't ask me to do anything."

**Died:** JOSEPH DRISCOLL, 52, author, reporter, and war correspondent, whose assignments for The New York Herald Tribune and The St. Louis Post-Dispatch took him from Alaska to Brazil to second-world-war battles in Europe and the Pacific; in St. Louis, May 7.

►B.C. FORBES, 73, financial writer and publisher, for more than 30 years, of Forbes Magazine, a semimonthly business journal; of a heart attack, in New York City, May 6.

►Crown Princess CECILIE AUGUSTE MARIE of Prussia, 67, widow of Kaiser Wilhelm's son who, until the end of the first world war, was heir to the German throne; of a stroke, in Bad Kissingen, Germany, May 6.

May 17, 1954



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## Business Trends

### Bullheadedness vs. Scare

Based on private soundings among top executives, Eisenhower's advisers are now convinced that confidence among businessmen definitely is on the rise. This could turn out to be the most persuasive plus factor in the economy.

The big thing: Businessmen simply are refusing to be stampeded. If the wave of scare talk earlier in the year had sent them running to cover, we would be in real trouble now. But they didn't run—and there's every sign they will keep on being just as bullheaded in the future.

### Job Program Shelved

Meanwhile, don't put too much stress on April figures showing a decline of 260,000 in unemployment. It's mildly encouraging but no more than that. Basically, it means business is responding to seasonal influences but isn't yet shooting ahead with full spring momentum.

It also means that Eisenhower's emergency job-making program is out—at least for right now.

Important to note: April's 200,000 increase in farm jobs was smaller than normal. Jobs in manufacturing industries dropped 250,000 between March and April—which isn't alarming but can't be written off as merely seasonal. And June graduations will unload hundreds of thousands of new job seekers on the labor market. Outlook: Employment won't become really stabilized until early fall.

### The Key 13

Significant development on the plus side: A government analysis of thirteen key industries discloses that only four are likely to show a noticeable decline in volume when 1954's final figures are compared with last year.

The box score:

Industries up—chemicals, power, and electrical equipment.

Industries about the same—furniture, fuels, groceries and food, construction, lumber, and paper.

Industries down from last year's levels—farm equipment, textiles, steel, and automobiles.

Of those industries which have slumped, the slide in steel production has now been pretty well halted; farm-equipment sales are beginning to turn up a little; the textile industry still faces serious problems, though there were some signs of improvement in the wool trade in April. And first-quarter auto sales, after a slow start, wound up the third highest in history.

Note: The auto industry's earlier forecast of 5 million passenger cars and 6.2 million vehicles over all for 1954 now appears to be right on the button. Significant sidelight: A major auto-glass producer has gone back to a seven-day week at his three plants.

Sum-up: The over-all outlook isn't completely bright, but signs are multiplying that a gradual recovery is in the cards.

### Hotels, Atoms

Expect to be reading about the biggest flurry of hotel building since the 1920s. Among the major cities with hotels now under construction: Dallas, New Orleans, Hartford, and Beverly Hills. Cities where hotels probably will be built within the next few years: Denver, Portland, Ore., Sacramento, Kansas City, and Indianapolis.

A development that can be of long-range benefit to businessmen interested in atomic energy: The Atomic Energy Commission is encouraging colleges to expand nuclear studies, hopes to have several thousand students enrolled in such courses this fall. Note: Several universities eventually will have their own nuclear reactors to be used for atomic research.

### Lobbyist Lowdown

Washington lobbyists, who were wearing long faces when Eisenhower first took over, disclose business is on the upgrade again. One successful lobbyist says: "In a businessman's administration many corporate clients figured they'd automatically get their own way—on higher tariffs, for instance. But now they've learned they still need help, that even under Republicans, government can be pretty complicated." Result: The lobbyists' own little recession is over.

# Sinclair Research Wins Again

with... Sinclair **POWER-X**  
Gasoline and  
Sinclair **EXTRA-DUTY**  
Motor Oil



Commander Jack Rutherford, well-known motor expert who is internationally famous for his racing triumphs, recently set a new record for sports cars at Daytona Beach, Florida. Over the electrically-measured mile he averaged 136.03 m.p.h., using Sinclair POWER-X Gasoline and Sinclair EXTRA-DUTY Motor Oil.

These products are the direct result of far-sighted research by the scientists, engineers and techni-

cians of Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc. at Harvey, Illinois. The fuel and lubrication requirements for modern high-speed motors were foreseen by these men. POWER-X Gasoline and EXTRA-DUTY Motor Oil were especially built for today's high-compression engines and also proved to be the perfect oil and gasoline for the growing sports car market.

When performance counts, you can always count on Sinclair.



"I tried a wide variety of gasolines, including aviation gas, none of which gave the performance I felt my car was capable of. It wasn't until I used POWER-X that I got the rich, peak performance I wanted. I use it—and Sinclair EXTRA-DUTY Motor Oil—in all my cars," says Commander Rutherford.

## SINCLAIR "A Great Name in Oil"

SINCLAIR OIL CORPORATION • 600 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 20, N. Y.



## The British Pound: For World Traders, Good News

The British pound, battered, buffeted, and finally devalued in troubled postwar days, looked stronger this week than it has in a long, long time. In April alone, the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves jumped a whopping \$135 million. It was the biggest month-to-month increase in three years, and good news for U.S. exporters.

Some 40 per cent of all world trade is currently carried on in terms of sterling. When the pound is weak or when Britain's gold and dollar reserves are low, trade shrinks sharply. Pound-conserving trade barriers are erected and American business feels the pinch. The U.S. Government has to lend aid to countries which otherwise might have been able to pay their own way.

The London announcement gave a new lift to hopes for a further easing in trade and currency restrictions, and thus more export business for the U.S. For while R.A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned that the sterling area still wasn't completely over its dollar scarcity, the fact now was that this group of countries had come a long way since the bleak days of 1952. Gold and dollar reserves fell to \$1.7 billion in July of that year. (The traditional peril point is considered to be \$2 billion.) Today the total is some \$2.8 billion and is apparently still growing. Never since the war, according to Prime Minister Churchill, has the pound sterling been "stronger or more stable."

This new strength is no temporary or accidental phenomenon. Every financial step the British Government has taken during the last two years has been aimed at restoring the pound's stature:

►The government's policy has called for some stern fiscal belt tightening. Imports from the dollar area are currently running

like period of 1953 by 10 per cent.

►It has freed commodity markets. War-time restrictions on trading have been lifted. The law of supply and demand has taken over, eliminating artificial prices and exchange rates.

►It has freed gold and sterling. Re-opening of the gold market has brought

### Significance: Toward Free Sterling

Britain's long, hard climb back to financial eminence is far from over. But it certainly has gone a long way up the hill. It may not now be too long before the pound is once again able to stand on its own feet, unaided, and take on all comers. Says one expert in daily contact with the situation: "England will back into full convertibility within a year without people realizing it."

This will be a great source of pride for the British people. But more than that, a freed sterling will mean broadened trade opportunities for all nations.

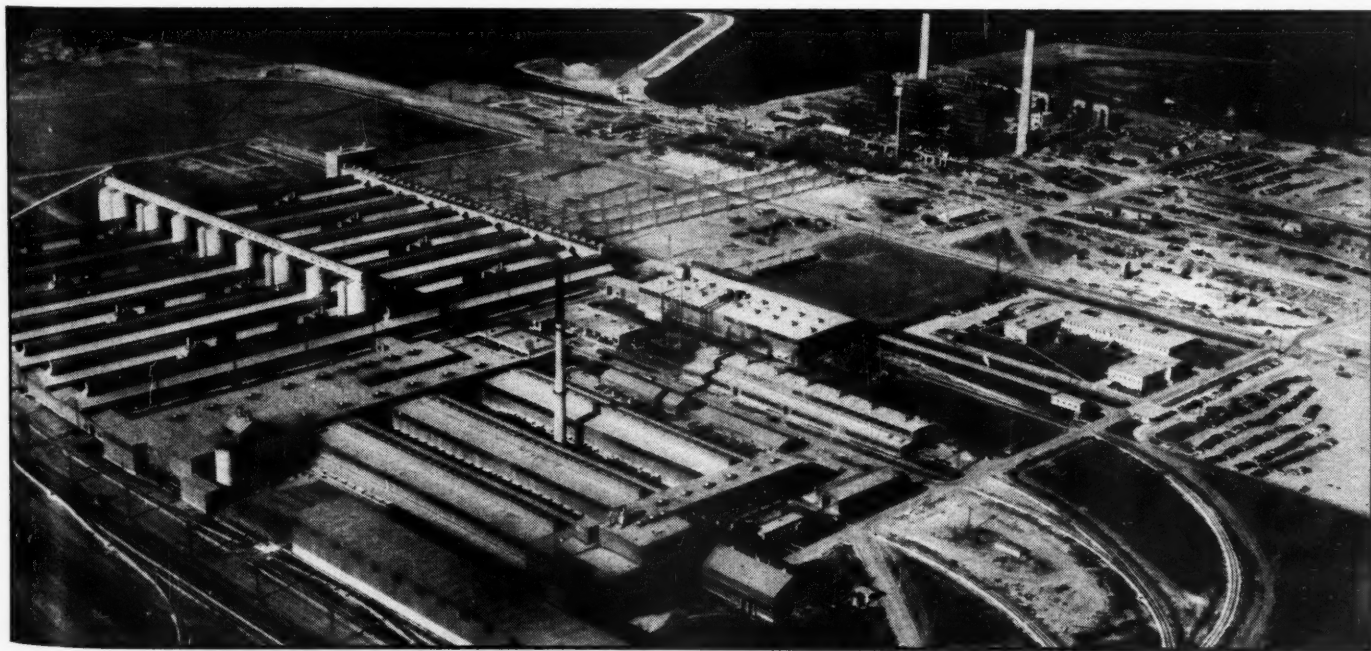
And American businessmen, while facing steadily growing competition in the world's trade and money markets, will at least have the satisfaction of knowing they won't have to shoulder a big foreign-aid burden.

at about \$104 million a month—\$14 million below year-ago levels.

►It has stepped up exports. The British have been pricing their products more competitively, going after markets more aggressively. They have been selling less to the U.S., but have more than made up for this elsewhere. Result: Overseas trade during the first quarter topped the

a stepped-up flow into the country. And, on March 22, the British greatly extended the use of transferable sterling, making it more desirable to hold and thus bolstering the price.

An inflow of Russian gold this past winter has also given gold and dollar reserves a boost. But the influence of this, experts agree, has been minor. Basi-



**\$100 Million Smelter:** The opening of this vast aluminum plant in Rockdale, Texas, by the Aluminum Co. of America, makes Texas the second biggest aluminum processor (first Washington). Here

for the first time the necessary electricity will be generated on a big scale by lignite, an inferior kind of bituminous coal until recently of little value. Texas Power & Light is running the power plant.

You Wouldn't  
Machine

This One...



Should You  
Machine This One?



The answer is no, because both pictures are of the same connecting rod! The top picture was taken after the rod was inspected by Magnaflex' methods. The test revealed a serious crack which makes the rod worthless, even though the crack is invisible to the unaided eye (bottom picture).

Think of the waste if such rods are completely machined and the defects found in final inspection or—worse still—in service! With inspection methods by Magnaflex, you can avoid such waste by finding invisible defects in all kinds of products—before you spend expensive labor and machine time. These methods actually tell you what to machine and what to salvage or scrap—at the stage where it costs you least. They can save your production dollars!

WRITE FOR DETAILS IN  
THE FREE BOOKLET

Process Control—through  
Methods by Magnaflex  
Finds the "HOW" and  
"WHERE" of Lower  
Production Costs  
—cites examples—  
shows you how!



## MAGNAFLUX



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New York 36 • Pittsburgh 36 • Cleveland 15  
Detroit 11 • Dallas 9 • Los Angeles 58



**Executive Plane:** Cruising speed of these new Piper Apaches is more than 167 m.p.h. All-metal, with 150-horsepower engines, the makers say they are the first twin-engine planes with full radio equipment selling for less than \$50,000. Price: \$35,075.

cally, the new strength of sterling stems from mounting confidence in the pound, which in turn reflects the sterling area's, particularly Great Britain's, improved economic position. (Industrial production in the United Kingdom in March was running 7 per cent ahead of a year ago. Unemployment was down 40,000 from February and about 80,000 from 1953.) There is no longer any tendency to speculate against the pound. If anything, it's the other way around. Many countries, which a year ago had more sterling than they needed, now find themselves short. They now must borrow or buy pounds, giving the currency further strength.

### LABOR-MANAGEMENT:

## Outlook in Steel

The year's most important labor contract negotiations get under way next week as the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) starts bargaining with the United States Steel Corp. on a new agreement to take effect July 1.

This year the mood of the union is nonbelligerent—that was obvious at its wage-policy committee meetings in Pittsburgh last week. Union president David J. McDonald would like to emerge with a pace-setting guaranteed annual wage, but he is in no position to do more than make the motions—for the record—of asking for it.

For McDonald does not have the industry over a barrel full of orders—it is operating at only about 70 per cent of capacity. And steel has just begun to share in the spring upturn in employment. More than 190,000 of the steel industry's 1 million employes are still idle; another 260,000 are working less than a full week.

So McDonald will have to settle for what he can get. That will probably be at

most a wage boost of 5 cents an hour, plus a few fringe benefits, such as severance pay. This is no time for him to threaten a strike.

## That Annual Wage

Management and organized labor are getting ready for what may become, before the end of the year, an all-out struggle over the issue of a guaranteed annual wage. The battle started last week when the General Electric Co. flatly rejected the idea as "unsound, harmful, and even dangerous to the nation's economy."

The International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) had asked for full pay for a full year for each employe with one year's service with GE. The union plan called for the company to pay 5 per cent of its payroll into a fund for workers who had been laid off. The fund, which would represent the company's maximum liability, would be administered jointly by company and union.

GE declared the proposal "imperils the tried and proven guaranteed-income plan of the state unemployment-compensation systems."

Among GE's specific objections:

- ▶The plan "would be unfair to employes and employers—and to the public which pays the bill," because benefits would not be available to all the country's employes and would not be assessed against all employers.

- ▶The demand for full pay for a full year "goes beyond" what even employes want.

- ▶The proposed 5 per cent employer assessment is "unrealistic."

- ▶The plan would not stabilize the country's buying nor help prevent recessions.

The CIO steelworkers, who have listed the guaranteed wage as one of their four basic objectives this year, will not put up a fight for it. But other unions

Newsweek, May 17, 1954

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is half  
the fun.



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FRANCONIA • SCYTHIA • SAMARIA • ASCANIA • SAXONIA

An 18" x 22" color reproduction of this painting, without the advertising text and suitable for framing, will be sent upon request. Write: Cunard Line, 25 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

# This is National Steel



## Putting the squeeze on bigger ingots in this giant new slabbing mill

Another important milestone along National Steel's path of progress is this new slabbing mill—first in the world of its type—now in operation at the plant of its Great Lakes Steel division, at Detroit, Michigan. Seizing white-hot 20-ton ingots in its giant grip, the mill applies a mighty squeeze to form them into extra-large slabs for cold rolling into sheets.

End result of this new facility—automotive manufacturers and others who have use for wide sheets can now have the advantage of coils of steel in which the unwelded sections are several times

longer than in coils made previously. In fact, coils weighing as much as eight tons, up to 77 inches wide, can now be obtained *without welds!* These wider, longer coils speed production and cut down material handling and scrap losses for the user.

Along with this improved, more efficient operation comes an increase in steel quality—an objective that has always been first with National Steel,

and helped to make it famous as one of America's leading steel producers . . . completely independent, completely integrated.

### New Color Film Now Available

"Achievement in Steel" . . . a new 16-mm color film telling the dramatic story of steel is now available to organized groups. To obtain it for your group, write "Achievement," National Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

**NATIONAL STEEL**  
GRANT BUILDING



**CORPORATION**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SERVING AMERICA BY SERVING AMERICAN INDUSTRY

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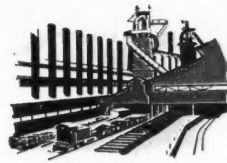
HANNA  
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**SEVEN GREAT DIVISIONS  
WELDED INTO ONE COMPLETE  
STEEL-MAKING STRUCTURE**



**GREAT LAKES STEEL CORP.**  
Detroit, Mich. A major supplier of standard and special carbon steel products for a wide range of applications in industry.



**WEIRTON STEEL COMPANY**  
Weirton, W. Va. World's largest independent manufacturer of tin plate. Producers of many other important steel products.



**STRAN-STEEL DIVISION**  
Ecorse, Mich. and Terre Haute, Ind. Exclusive manufacturer of famous Quonset building and Stran-Steel nailable framing.



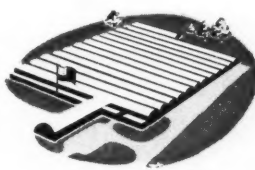
**HANNA IRON ORE COMPANY**  
Cleveland, Ohio. Producer of iron ore from extensive holdings in the Great Lakes area.



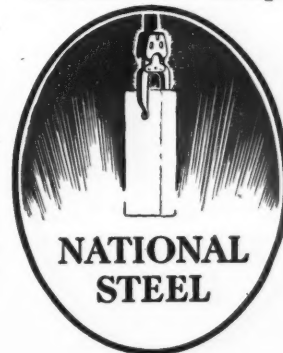
**THE HANNA FURNACE CORP.**  
Buffalo, New York. Blast furnace division for production of various types of pig iron.



**NATIONAL MINES CORP.**  
Supplies high grade metallurgical coal for the tremendous needs of National Steel mills.



**NATIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS CO.**  
Houston, Texas. Warehouse and distribution facilities for steel products in the Southwest.





## *New weapons... against weeds*

Friendly to crops... deadly to weeds — amazing new chemicals

are good news to our farmers and home gardeners

**WEEDS** cost America's home gardeners countless backaches — and they cost America's farmers billions of dollars a year in crop losses.

**SCIENCE TO THE RESCUE**—Now scientists have developed chemicals that are death to weeds but harmless to crops. One of these, a chemical weed killer, has already proved effective in protecting more than 50 kinds of plants, shrubs, and food crops.

**HOW DOES IT WORK?** The secret of this remarkable herbicide is that, when sprayed on the soil, it attacks weeds right at the surface. That's where most weed seeds sprout. The deeper-rooted crops are left unharmed.

**OTHER WEAPONS, TOO**—Weed killers are but one

of the chemical tools the people of Union Carbide produce for our farmers and gardeners. Their insecticides, fumigants, and fungicides protect growing and stored crops from insects and fungi. These give the grower added freedom from backaches and the nightmares of crop failure.

**FREE:** Learn more about UCC's chemical aids for the farmer and gardener. Write for Crag Agricultural Chemicals booklet D.

# UNION CARBIDE

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ELECTROMET Alloys and Metals

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PREST-O-LITE Acetylene

PRESTONE Anti-Freeze

DYNEL Textile Fibers

HAYNES STELLITE Alloys

EVEREADY Flashlights and Batteries

UNION Carbide

BAKELITE, VINYLITE, and KRENE Plastics

LINDE Oxygen

will. Several rubber and meat-packing firms are expected to get similar demands later this year. Automakers will face the issue next spring.

TRANSPORTATION:

Jet Airliner—All Set

After two years of work and an expenditure of \$15 million, America's first jet transport was completed this week at the Boeing plant in Renton, Wash.

One month from now, the four-engined craft with swept-back wings will take to the air for the first time. Later it will be demonstrated for the Air Force and commercial airlines.

As yet, Boeing has received no orders for the plane which is designed to carry 150 passengers across the Atlantic at 550 miles an hour. The airlines are waiting for test flights (at least 300 hours) and a stamp of approval from the Civil Aeronautics Administration. That may take at least a year.

THE ATOM:

Big Push

A year ago industry and the atom were as far apart as dollars and government secrecy could keep them. Few private businesses were ready to risk money on the uncertain economies of nuclear-power production. And there were the tight restrictions imposed by the Atomic Energy Act.

"But things have happened," says Eugene Zuckert, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. "We who are in the AEC sense the beginnings of a real de-

gree of momentum in industrial development of nuclear power."

A bill to relax the rigid provisions of the Atomic Energy Act is in the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. It stands a chance of being passed by the present Congress, after modifications. Business is striding rapidly into the atomic-power field. Here is what has happened:

►The Duquesne Light Co. of Pittsburgh will undertake construction of a pressurized water reactor project. Zuckert calls Duquesne's agreement with the AEC "the turning point in the history of the economics of electric power." The firm will furnish the site, build and operate the plant, furnish labor to operate the reactor, and pay \$5 million of the cost of research, development, and construction. The AEC estimates the Duquesne offer will save taxpayers \$30 million.

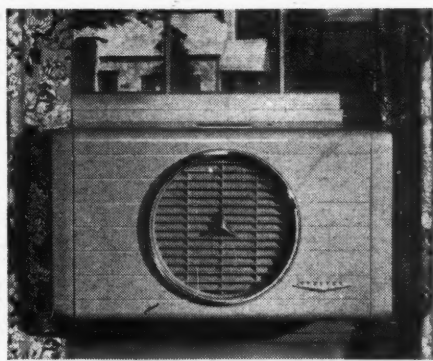
►A sodium-graphite reactor, to be completed by 1958, will be built jointly by North American Aviation, Inc., and the AEC. North American will assume \$2.5 million of the cost of the program, including the site, housing, and utilities for the reactor.

►The AEC has invited industry to express an interest in building a small power reactor with a 1,000-kilowatt capacity. Twenty responses have been received. The unit, to cost between \$2.5 and \$3 million, will operate on one fuel load for five years. It is to be used at a remote Army base.

None of these reactors or others to be built by the AEC itself are expected to produce atomic power which can compete with present power. But their development will bring the day of low-cost atomic power much closer.

In addition to actual projects under-

MOST POWERFUL ROOM AIR CONDITIONER



The 1954 Fedders is beautiful *outside* . . . powerful *inside*, proved in tests more powerful than many other room air conditioners! Fedders exclusive V-type evaporator gives you 33% more cooling area . . . greater reserve capacity for hot muggy days. Greater filtering and air-cleaning area. And you get greater dehumidifying power, too. Be sure you look "under the hood" when you buy a room air conditioner. Look at powerful Fedders!

FEDDERS gives you PUSH BUTTON WEATHER

Fedders makes *you* the boss of all this cooling power. Exclusive Built-In Weather Bureau gives you the cool, clean weather you want at the touch of a button. Lets you ventilate, whisk away stale, smoky air . . . both independently of cooling. Rotatable Grille sends air in any direction. Exclusive new Reverse Cycle Heat Pump\* switches from cool to heat to cool *automatically* to maintain the temperature you set. See Fedders in action — best engineered room air conditioner on the market. Also sold throughout Canada.

\*Extra cost on 3/4-ton Deluxe and 1-ton Window Models.

1954 FEDDERS

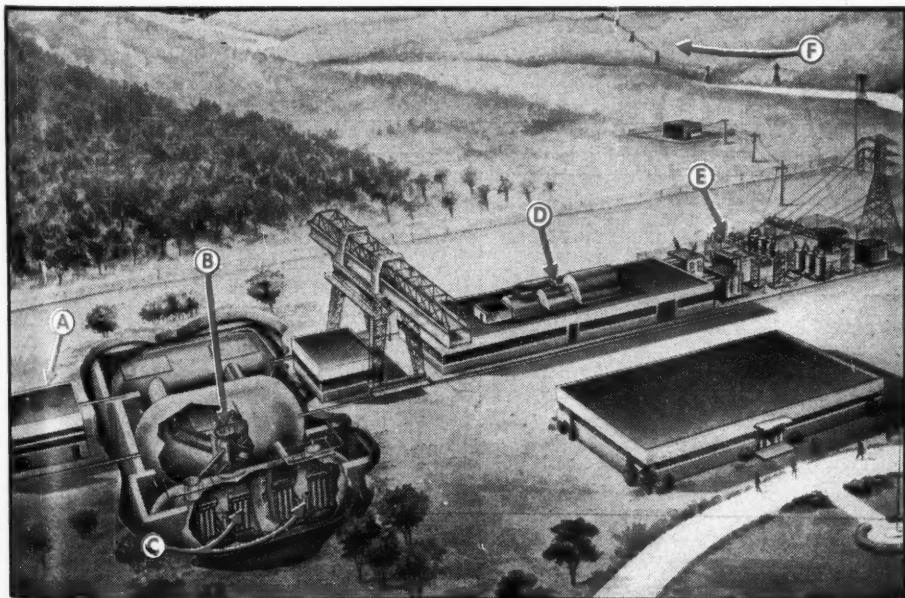


Fedders-Quigan Corp., Dept. 31-A  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send me books checked on how I can sleep, work, live better with a Fedders.

- "Champion of your personal comfort"
- "How to sleep cool when it's hot"

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



Atomic power: More than \$30 million will be spent by the Duquesne Light Co. on this power plant a few miles from Pittsburgh, consisting of (a) the fuel-handling station, (b, c) reactors, heat exchangers, (d) turbo-generators, (e) power switchyard, and (f) transmission lines.

# People think clearly when seated by **Royal**

Royal



Royal

The first step to clear thinking is ease from tension. This means being completely relaxed—whether working, eating, or waiting—a condition always present when seated by Royal, specialists in commercial, professional and institutional furniture and equipment. You know how it feels to be so relaxed *for sometime, somewhere, you've been seated by Royal.*

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If you are the man responsible for selecting furniture for your business operation, look to Royal for the ultimate in economy, beauty and comfort . . . your only single source for over 150 metal furniture items. Write for literature.



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industrial cafeterias  
reception rooms  
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## BUSINESS

taken by private business, industry teams will spend about \$5 million this year in studies of reactors. Before 1954, industry had spent a total of only \$3 million in atomic exploration.

Research on reactors is now being done by: Dow Chemical Co., Detroit Edison Co., Foster Wheeler Corp., Pioneer Service & Engineering Co., Diamond Alkali Co., Monsanto Chemical Co., Duquesne Light Co., Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratory, Inc., Commonwealth Edison Co., Union Electric Co., Bechtel Corp., Pacific Gas & Electric Co., American Gas & Electric Service Corp., General Electric Co., Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Tennessee Valley Authority, American Machine & Foundry Co., Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bendix Aviation Corp., Westinghouse Electric Corp.

## INDUSTRY:

### \$500 Million Merger

The directors of two companies founded in the same year, just about the same size with the same number of employees, this week voted to merge. The combination will be one of the country's most important diversified processing and manufacturing enterprises.

The companies are the Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Olin Industries, Inc. Mathieson makes industrial and agricultural chemicals, petrochemicals, and (through its E.R. Squibb & Sons division) drugs and pharmaceuticals. It has 25 plants in the United States and sixteen abroad. Olin, which has eighteen plants in the U.S., produces metals and fabricated parts, industrial explosives, firearms and ammunition, forest products, tools, and electrical products. Both firms were founded in 1892. Each has about 18,000 employees.

The new organization, to be called Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., will have assets of about \$500 million and annual sales of more than that. When the merger becomes effective (stockholders meet to approve the plan June 29), each share of the firms' common and preferred stock will become one share of Olin Mathieson common and preferred.

John M. Olin, president of Olin Industries, will be chairman of the board of the new firm. Thomas S. Nichols, president and chairman of Mathieson, will be president.

## PRODUCTS:

### What's New

**Pocket Versions:** For uranium hunters, a Geiger counter about the size of a pack of cigarettes is now made by El-Tronics, Inc., of Philadelphia. For various industrial workers, an air drill which measures about 5 inches by 5 inches and weighs





**\$30,000 "Brain":** This simplified electronic computer, the Burroughs Corp. says, can be purchased for \$30,000—an unusually low price for such machines—and can be operated by anyone. You just play a keyboard, and—for instance—two twelve-digit figures are added in two thousandths of one second.

only a pound and a half has been produced by the ARO Equipment Corp. of Bryan, Ohio.

**Spring:** For automobiles, a shock absorber whose firmness of operation can be adjusted to the road conditions expected—ideal, average, or bad—has been developed by the Gabriel Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. The adjustment is made by twisting half the absorber to any of three positions indicated.

**Battery:** The Chrysler Corp. became the distributor of a high-priced but long-lived nickel-cadmium battery made by the Sonotone Corp. This puts the battery on public sale for the first time. Intended chiefly for industrial use, but also usable in private automobiles, it costs more than \$100 and lasts from ten to fifteen years.

#### PERSONNEL:

### Shifts and Changes

Men in new jobs last week:

► **Donald B. Lourie** went back to the presidency of the Quaker Oats Co. after fifteen months in Washington as Under Secretary of State for Administration. H. Earle Muzzy, who has been serving as president, moved to vice chairman of the board.

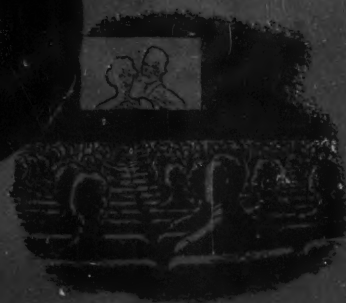
► **Wilbur M. Collins**, vice president of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., became president of two subsidiaries, the Canadian one, Canada Dry, Ltd., and the one

May 17, 1954



Midsummer  
night's  
scene  
ACT I

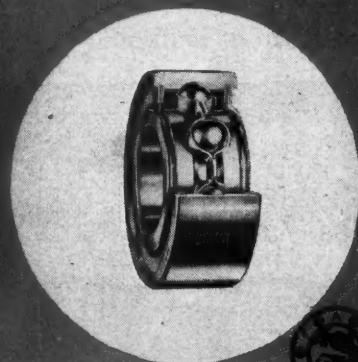
ACT II



In the early days of home air conditioning, the advantage of cooled air was offset by the disadvantage of noisy units. Sleep-comfort was still elusive. To solve this problem, manufacturers turned to Fafnir. Now ball bearing equipped units not only make for midsummer night "dreams" but for more efficient operation.

For the same reason, large air conditioning systems installed in theatres, restaurants and other public buildings are whisper-quiet today. Fafnir smooth-running, long-wearing ball bearings in blowers, fan shafts and electric motors assure cool comfort unobtrusively for patrons . . . and cold cash for businessmen.

Call this Fafnir's attitude and aptitude for solving bearing problems. It's a way Fafnir has of looking at bearings from the user's point of view . . . an ability to provide the right bearing for the need. Any need, for Fafnir's experience is over 40 years long — and industry wide. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.



At left . . . Wide-Type Flyo-Seal Ball Bearing, one of several Fafnir Types supplied for air conditioning equipment. Features include extra large grease spots factory-packed for life, large area for housing contact.

**FAFNIR**  
BALL BEARINGS

MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

**MORE than top quality in ball bearings . . . it's what Fafnir has ON THE BALL**

# "We looked at the Middle South

*and found the ideal site for  
Cyanamid's biggest initial investment"*



**KENNETH C. TOWE**  
*President, American Cyanamid Company*

"We were looking for three things. We needed long term assurance of an adequate supply of natural gas—not only as a fuel, but as a basic raw material in the production of chemicals.

"Unlimited fresh water was another must for Cyanamid. And thirdly, we wanted a mild all-year climate that would save us important money on plant buildings. The Middle South gave us all three—plus unlimited outdoor

recreational opportunities for our employees.

"And, of course, we're right in the middle of the booming Southern market, with easy access to the inland waterways system.

"Incidentally, the new Fortier plant, which was started just two years ago, is already producing sulfuric acid and ammonium sulfate, with other products due to go on stream in the near future."

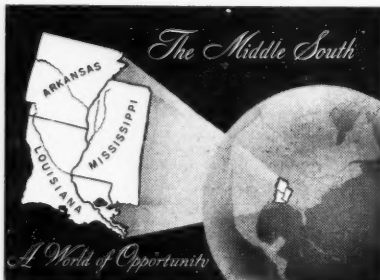
*For further information*, write or visit the Middle South Area Office, 211 International Trade Mart, New Orleans—or any of these business-managed, tax-paying electric and gas service companies.

**ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY**  
Little Rock, Ark.

**LOUISIANA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY**  
New Orleans, La.

**MISSISSIPPI POWER & LIGHT COMPANY**  
Jackson, Miss.

**NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INC.**  
New Orleans, La.



*It pays to look at the* **Middle South**

## BUSINESS

### What They Think . . .

The American economy does not and cannot operate in a vacuum, isolated from the rest of the world. Economic activities today are so complex, and parts of the world have



Associated Press

become so interdependent, that serious economic illness in one place might run through the globe like measles through a class of school children.

It behooves us to be concerned about the economic health of the rest of the world and to do what we reasonably can to contribute to it. This does not mean embarking on grandiose giveaway plans or international boondoggling. It does mean that we should not put obstacles in the way of friendly nations wanting to do business with us, or to shackle any natural advantages they may have in order to benefit a particular segment of our own economy. To do so may well be trading short-term gain for a far bigger long-term loss.

*M. J. Rathbone, president,  
Standard Oil Co. (New  
Jersey), before the Na-  
tional Press Club.*

handling foreign licensing, Canada Dry International, Inc.

► **Jerome A. Straka**, who had been executive vice president of the Colgate-Palmolive Co., moved to the same position with the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. (Vaseline).

► **Earl D. Eisenhower**, a brother of the President, became general manager of the Suburban Life Newspapers, in La Grange, Ill.

### NOTES:

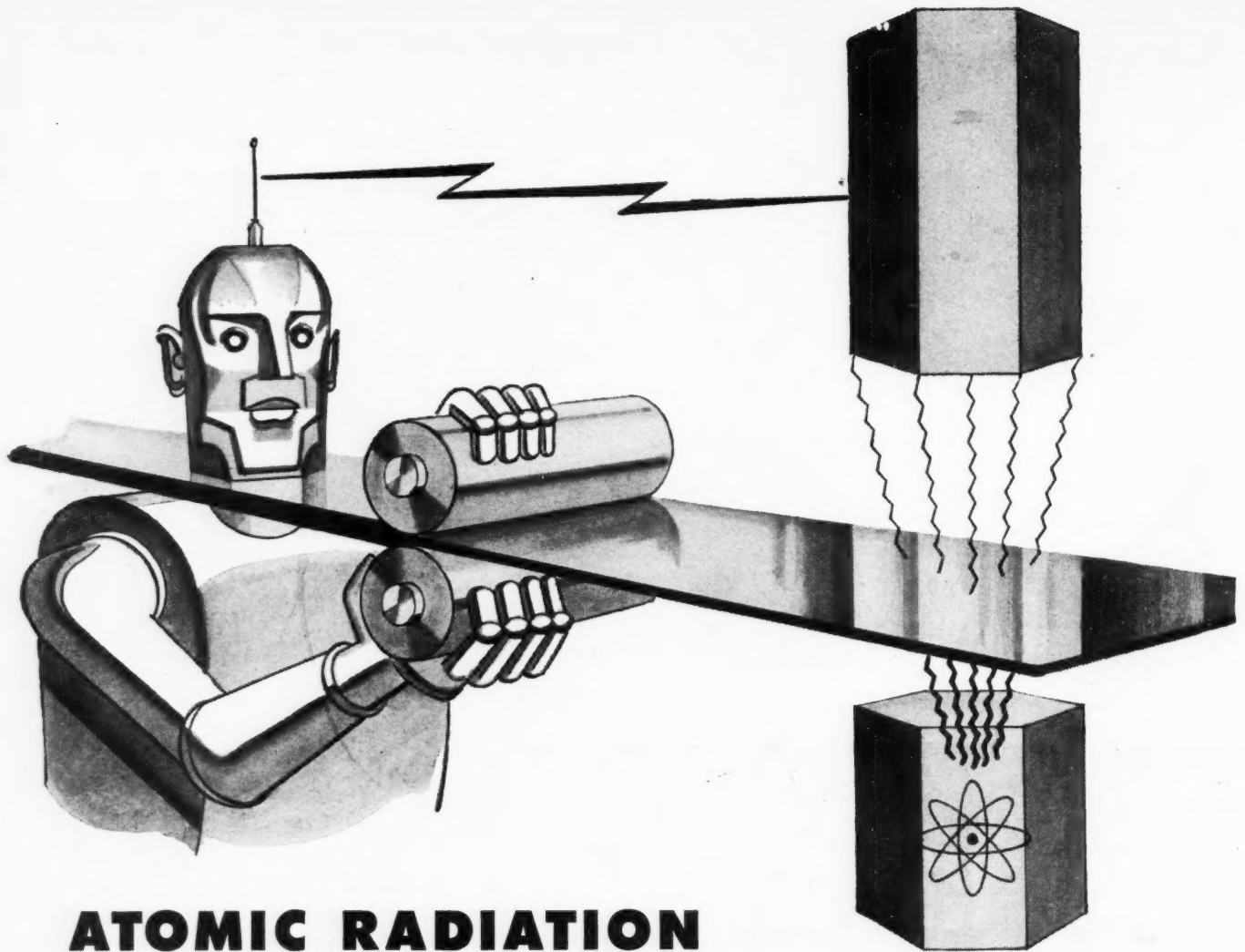
### Week in Business

**Copper:** Rising demand for copper prompted the biggest U.S. producer, the Kennecott Copper Corp., to put all its domestic mines back on a six-day week beginning next week. The work week was cut from seven days to six in February and to five in March.

**Agreement:** Litigation between the Hamilton Watch Co. and the Benrus Watch Co. over Hamilton stock held by Benrus was ended by consent when Hamilton bought the stock back—92,000 shares, or nearly a fourth of all the

Newsweek, May 17, 1954





## ATOMIC RADIATION IS AT WORK HERE

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● Preliminary tests of an entirely new, unique application of atomic energy, recently installed by Republic, resulted in 50% improvement in uniformity of steel thickness.

We have succeeded in linking radioactive isotopic measuring with automatic adjustment. This new Republic mechanism controls sheet

steel thickness faster than any human operator could ever hope to work.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first application of radioactive isotopes to the automatic control of thickness in the steel industry. It is one more example of our 3-STEP SERVICE TO STEEL USERS:

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2. Recommending to you the most exact specification to suit your needs (because we have this wide range);
3. Following up with metallurgical field service to insure your greatest benefit from the use of Republic steels.

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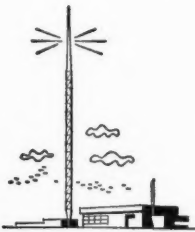


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are made by Republic for the bicycle, the automobile and many other industries. These include such vital parts as sprockets, fenders, differential housings and automatic washing machine baskets.



**TITANIUM SHEET**

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\* \* \*

**Republic Steel Today:**

ore mines here and abroad; lake and ocean-going ships; coal mines; furnaces and huge steel mills, North and South; steel fabricating plants across the nation and in Canada; sales offices in principal cities; PLUS 70,000 men and women working together to produce steels and steel products to help build and protect a stronger America.

outstanding common. Benrus bought the stock in 1952. Hamilton won a permanent injunction last fall restraining Benrus from voting the shares or participating in Hamilton's management.

►A contract running for three years, unusual in the food-packaging industry, was signed in Duluth, Minn., by Chun King Sales, Inc. (packaged Chinese-American food), and the Retail Clerks Union of the AFL. Chun King is the only major firm in the Oriental food field that is unionized, according to president Jenó F. Paulucci.

**Purchase:** The Stanley Warner Corp. (movie houses, Cinerama) took over the International Latex Corp. (girdles, etc.). Warner bought all of International's stock for \$15 million in cash.

**Plant:** The General Motors transmission plant in Livonia, Mich., which was

Henry Hazlitt, whose BUSINESS TIDES usually appears in this space, is ill. The column will be resumed upon his recovery.

destroyed by fire last summer will be the site of a new Fisher Body plant, GM president Harlow Curtice announced. Construction will begin shortly and will probably be completed early next year.

**Pens:** W. A. Sheaffer II, president of the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., said his organization had spent \$384,000 so far this year buying its own pens back from retailers, who were selling them at a discount. The point, Sheaffer explained, was to protect other stores that were selling them at the price Sheaffer set.

**INTERVIEW WITH HAROLD S. VANCE:**

**What About the Independents?**

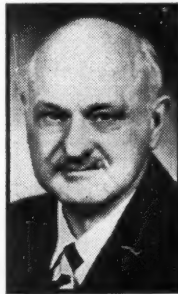
Harold S. Vance, president of the Studebaker Corp., is an important spokesman for the independent automobile manufacturers who are now in an uphill fight to retain their share of the car market. In this exclusive NEWSWEEK interview, Vance outlines the position of the independents, and takes a long-range look at the future.

doing to retain their traditional share of the auto business?

In addition to intensifying sales efforts, the independents will continue to provide cars with new and different qualities, not only in styling but in operating economy and performance. Automobiles, unlike steel or grain, are individualized products. It is in . . . the differences in personal tastes that a permanent opportunity exists for the independent to attract and hold his share of the motor-car market.

Is the competitive situation of the independent auto manufacturer rougher now than ever before?

The independents have survived harder times than the present and actually have grown during these periods of intense competition. Studebaker, for example, in 1935, when market conditions were equally competitive, had a "clientele" of 500,000 owners of our vehicles. Today we have more than 2 million cars and trucks on the highways. In manufacturing facilities, in dealer sales and service operations, and in every other way, we are more strongly equipped to make progress.



What factors will aid in return to greater stability of the automobile market?

The abnormal situation in the retail market will disappear only when all manufacturers have adjusted their factory production to the level of what their dealers can sell on a profitable basis.

Many experts regard the auto industry as a barometer of the entire economy. Assuming this is so, what is the outlook for the next decade?

The long-range prospects for the automotive industry are encouraging. The automobile population of our country is in excess of 54 million vehicles. It is certain that in the next ten years, they will have to be replaced and that this replacement market, together with the natural growth in the number of cars and trucks in use, will insure the production and sale of at least 60 million vehicles in the ten-year period between 1954 and 1964.

What are the independents

## Irrigation—Hydropower's Expensive Partner

A great and often-neglected issue of the times is the development of vast new irrigated areas for agriculture as part of power and water-control projects. Billions of dollars have been and may in the future be poured into these projects. The money comes not only from taxpayers of the affected areas but, in greater amounts, from taxpayers elsewhere in the nation. Mr. Moley has conducted a detailed study of such projects and, in particular, the kind of bookkeeping they involve. In this article, an expansion of his regular column, *Perspective*, he gives his own views on the huge, costly irrigation-power projects now under consideration in Congress—the so-called Upper Colorado River Basin project:

by Raymond Moley

With the full support of the President, Secretary McKay's Interior Department has shown that cooperation rather than conflict will be the keynote in the relations between the government and private power companies. The withdrawal of the department's opposition to the private development of Hell's Canyon has encouraged not only private enterprise but economy-minded people of all sorts.

But those people are wondering whether the victory for economy on the Snake will not be more than balanced by defeat on the Colorado. For the President and the Interior Department have presented to Congress two immense projects which together will cost, for construction alone, two and a half times the estimate for Truman's abandoned Hell's Canyon project. They are the Upper Colorado storage and irrigation proposal and the Fryingpan-Arkansas transmountain diversion plan. The following discussion relates to the former. I shall consider the latter at another time.

**Hoover By-passed:** The urgency with which the Administration has asked that these be authorized has been a shock and a disappointment to the new Hoover commission task force on public works and reclamation headed by Admiral Ben Moreell. Most, if not all, of that group of distinguished students of the subject, feel that the proposal for the development of the Upper Colorado should have been reviewed by them before its submission to Congress. The Administration's action, according to some of the members, has cut the ground from under efforts for a new look at reclamation policy.

The first great achievement of Theodore Roosevelt's Administration was the Reclamation Act of 1902. That act directed that the land benefited by Federal irrigation should, so far as possible, pay the cost thereof without interest.

Since then, the cost of putting water on arid land has increased enormously, not only because of inflationary prices and wages, but because projects have become more and more remote from natural water supply. Some of them require long channels, tunnels, and water lifts. The construction cost of some of the older projects was \$100 an acre. On some of the new ones, the cost will run to \$1,000 an acre. Congress progressively

will extend repayment without interest for hundreds of years.

There has also been a rehabilitation program—an additional subsidy.

**Pay Time Extended:** Extensions of time have meant immense subsidies which have become larger because deficit financing has made it necessary for the government to borrow to pay interest on these investments. An easy way to illustrate that is to consider the E Bonds of the second world war. In ten years the outlay by the government grows one third. Then consider how it will grow in 20, and 30, and 40, and 50, and maybe more years. The investor's dollar and the government debt will be more than \$4 in 50 years.

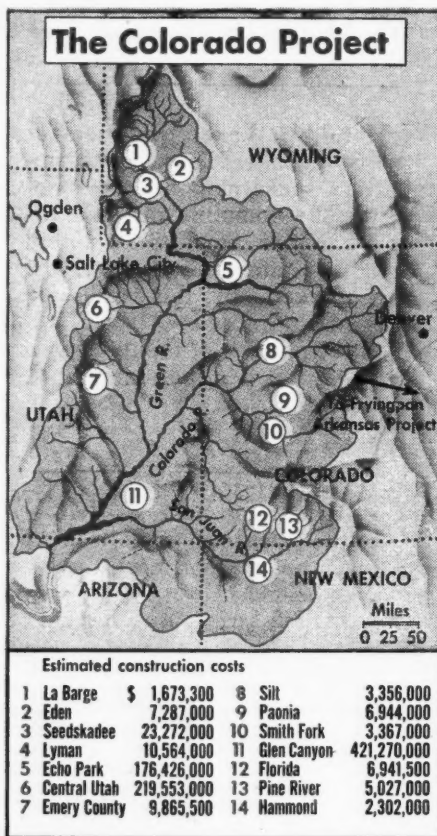
This dim account relates for the most part to experience with projects undertaken in the earlier years of reclamation—projects with more justification than those undertaken recently or now proposed.

Not long after the original reclamation act in 1902, irrigation acquired a junior partner—the hydroelectric plants incidental to dams and reservoirs. By the time F.D.R. took office the junior became the overshadowing partner. Expenditures mounted. Total appropriations for reclamation during the first 44 years were \$1,250,000,000. In the seven years after 1946 they were \$1,700,000,000. And that does not include appropriations for the Army Engineers.

Efforts to increase subsidies for irrigation projects have eagerly turned to the money from the sale of the hydropower. It has become a main support of the partnership.

**Bookkeeping Gimmicks:** In seeking economic justification for hydro-irrigation projects the Interior Department has persistently attempted to have Congress adopt a bookkeeping gimmick called a "benefit-cost ratio." Thus, 2:1 means that the benefits are twice the cost. The trick is to fatten the "benefits" with intangible and indirect items. Three years ago this practice was denounced by an Engineers Joint Council, a group of distinguished engineers representing the five big professional societies. The law, the judgment of engineers and of accountants refuse to recognize any justification except repayment in dollars. Any other method would be subject to unlimited abuse.

It is therefore passing strange that in justifying the Upper Colorado project Budget Director Dodge, who, I am sure, would have tolerated no such nonsense in private banking, approved "benefits" other than repayment in dollars. In answer to a blunt letter from Congressman



Newsweek—Mag 111

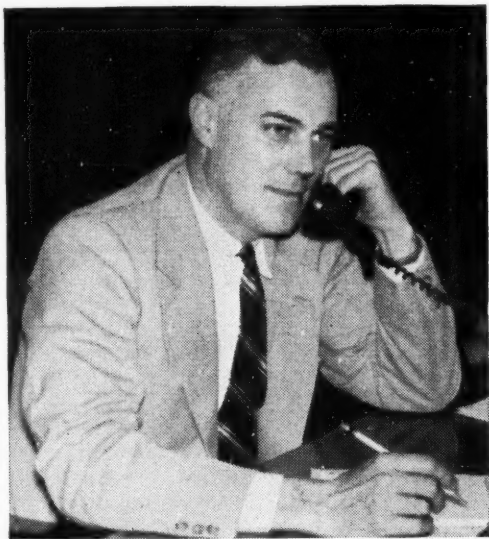
relaxed the conditions of repayment. In the 1902 act the period of repayment was ten years; in 1914 it was extended to twenty; in 1926, to 40; and in 1939 a "development" period of ten years was added, making the real repayment period 50 years. Since 1946, individual projects have been given even more generous terms, some of them running to 76 years or "the life of the project."

But even with these liberal terms there has been a quite general failure to live up to the contracts. Hence, there have been renegotiations, some of which



# Strictly Business

► More and more U. S. firms discover  
Cessna Airplanes are profitable investments



*Richard Stites*

## Tripled His Territory

Dick Stites of Edwards, George & Co., Pittsburgh, says, "Before we bought a Cessna 180, our territory extended out 150 miles. Today, we do business 450 miles away!" Stites sells policies, investigates claims in 6 states, says, "My mind isn't divided between clients and the clock when I fly!" He praises his Cessna 180's comfort, power and short-field performance, says, "Living near the Pennsylvania Turnpike, I can really appreciate the safety of business flying!"



*Clinton Erickson*

## Their Cessna, A "Necessity!"

Using airlines extensively and driving 90,000 miles a year, Clinton Erickson and Harry Steffen of Northwest Seed Grain, Inc., Minneapolis, still couldn't cover their sprawling 15-state sales territory. Then in 1952, they bought a Cessna 170, started flying the circuit. Did it work? "I'll say it did," smiles Erickson. "The first 10 months we owned the 170, we flew 80,000 miles, visiting district managers, field men, checking grain and buying supplies. Cessna visibility is perfect and that landing gear can really take it. Moreover, our Cessna's 4½-hour range permits non-stop trips to Detroit and we're getting 16 miles per gallon of gas. The 170 is definitely a necessity to us. Now I'm teaching our sales supervisors and general field representatives to fly, too!"

## New Cessna 180—Top Business Performer



Compare! Cessna 180 for 1954 offers you more horsepower than *any* other 4-place airplane! Plus smoother ride, longer range with greater load, better high-altitude performance, faster take-offs, shorter landings and greater stability than airplanes costing \$6000 more! Cessna 180 cruises *over* 150 m.p.h., features brilliant new colors and styling, new outside baggage door, world's safest, smoothest landing gear, "Para-Lift" flaps for short-field landings, powerful heating-ventilating system (6 outlets plus defroster), easy adaptability for skis, floats, cargo. For more information, see nearest Cessna dealer (listed in yellow pages of telephone book) or write CESSNA AIRCRAFT CO., DEPT. NW-44, WICHITA, KANSAS.

*Harry Steffen*



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Perspective

Registered U. S. Patent Office  
(Continued)

John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania, a sturdy critic of this project, Dodge used the term "economic evaluation" three times without explaining what he meant. This vague term can mean only one thing, the "benefit-cost ratio."

A masterpiece of ingenuity was created by the solicitor of the Interior Department in 1944. Under the law, the rates charged for power should be large enough (a) to pay operation and maintenance expenses and to liquidate the capital and depreciation cost and (b) to cover an additional amount known as the "interest component" to pay to the Treasury interest on the money advanced for construction. The solicitor held that the "interest component" need not be repaid to the Treasury but could be applied to pay off that part of the capital cost of irrigation which was not paid by the irrigators. Thus, the power users would pay the irrigation subsidy while the taxpayers of the nation would pay the interest on the power investment. In fact, the taxpayer would pick up two tabs: (a) the interest on the power investment and (b) the interest on the irrigation investment.

Despite every effort by the Interior Department, this scheme was not adopted as policy by Congress.

**Collbran Formula:** And so the department went to work again and came up with a new formula for an irrigation subsidy. This is known as the Collbran formula because it was embodied in legislation in 1952 authorizing a small project at Collbran, Colo. However, the House committee report declared this should not be regarded as a precedent.

Under the Collbran formula the "interest component" of the power revenues would be applied, as was intended by the law, to pay the Treasury interest on the diminishing power investment. Meanwhile, all repayment on the interest-free irrigation costs, except the fraction paid by the irrigators, would be suspended for the years during which the power investment would be liquidated. Since revenues and costs would be the same, the out-of-pocket cost to the taxpayers of the nation would be the same at the end of 50 or 60 years under either the 1944 solicitor's opinion or under the 1952 Collbran formula.

According to an officer of the Interior Department, the thing that would make this "palatable" would be the promise that after the power investment is paid off with interest the proceeds from the sale of power should be used to pay the unpaid part of the irrigation investment. But with this sweetening in the pot there are also the bitter dregs of accumulated interest on the unpaid irrigation debt.

The map which appears on page 84 shows the location of the various units of the Upper Colorado project. The Glen



International

Dodge: "Benefits" were the answer

Canyon dam is the only unit in the plan that would have economic feasibility standing alone. For it would rank with Hoover Dam in economic and engineering soundness and productivity.

The Echo Park hydroelectric dam and reservoir would, according to the U.S. Park Service, "irreparably" impair one of the most gorgeous natural wonders in America—the canyon in Dinosaur National Monument. Tremendous opposition to this invasion of a national recreational area has come from lovers of wildlife and friends of our national parks. Only once since Yellowstone was established 82 years ago has a park been thus invaded, and specific legislation by Congress would seem to forbid it.

The twelve "participating projects" are run-of-the-mill irrigation and storage affairs. One, Central Utah, would open the



Harris & Ewing

Saylor: The critic wrote a letter

Newsweek, May 17, 1954



# B.F. Goodrich



## Is this the 100,000-mile truck tire?

MERRILL Truck Lines operates 61 tractors and trailers out of Fort Worth, Tex. Their units travel over 3 million miles a year. Driver A. D. Miller (above) inspects the tires on one of these trucks—B. F. Goodrich Traction Express tires that have rolled 130,793 miles and *have never been off the wheels!*

Similar reports come from one fleet operator after another. Many say, "This is the 100,000-mile tire we've been

waiting for." They tell us this new B. F. Goodrich tire outwears a regular tire plus a recap, thanks to the All-Nylon Traction Express cord body.

### *Nylon is stronger*

Nylon is stronger than ordinary cord materials, can withstand double the impact. The rugged Traction Express body outwears even its extra-thick tread—up to 46% thicker than that of a

regular tire—and *can still be recapped over and over!*

This B. F. Goodrich tire is molded with the beads close together. When mounted, air pressure spreads the beads to full rim width. The sidewalls act as levers, compressing the tread. A compressed tread resists abrasion, adds mileage.

The All-Nylon Traction Express more than repays its slight extra cost with bonus miles of service (rayon construction at lower prices). See your B. F. Goodrich retailer. The address is listed under Tires in the Yellow Pages of your phone book. Or write *The B. F. Goodrich Co., Tire and Equipment Div., Akron 18, Ohio.*

Specify B. F. Goodrich tires when ordering  
new trucks



"92,000 MILES on original Traction Express tread to date, compared to 40,000 miles average from other tires," says Thomas Tate, Truck Manager, Clearfield Cheese Co., Curwensville, Pennsylvania.

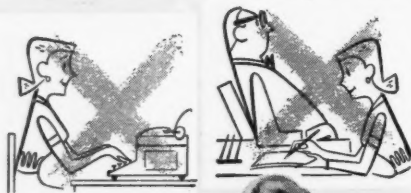


110,000 MILES—then Traction Express tires were recapped and are still going strong, says O. E. Helling, General Manager, Hicks Oil Co., Pipestone, Minn. Tire dispels heat easily, defies slippage.



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## Perspective

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(Continued)

way to further plans in that state. A thirteenth, very expensive one—Shiprock in New Mexico—was deferred by the President.

This plan, it should be noted, is only the "initial phase" of a much greater series of projects in the Upper Colorado basin. This part alone will cost \$1 billion for construction. The ultimate would be an enlarged series costing for construction \$4 billion more. Under the plans for repayment advanced for this, the final cost with interest subsidy would be a sum impossible to estimate now, but no doubt running to several times \$5 billion.

Congressman Saylor pointed out in the hearings that only once in 50 years has the Bureau of Reclamation stayed within its estimates and that final costs over all have been twice the estimates.

**Tremendous Subsidy:** A formal document entitled, "Views of the State of California," submitted by the State Engineer of California with the collaboration of the Colorado River Board of that state, shows by an analysis of the Interior Department's figures that not more than an average of 15 per cent of the irrigation costs would be repaid by the irrigators and that for the largest project the return would be only 12 per cent. Considering the long period of something like 50 years during which the repayment of 85 per cent of the irrigation costs would be postponed (with interest accumulating), the power projects would never be able to pay them off as planned by the department.

The California report also makes the point that even if we assume that high power rates could be maintained for 75 or 100 years in order to pay for irrigation costs, any legislative authorization for such a doubtful repayment would in effect constitute an advance obligation to pay for projects of unknown costs and engineering soundness laid out in the master plan. It occurs to me that this binding of the future to maintain high hydroelectric rates is to assume that there will never be competition with power produced from the vast deposits of coal, gas, and oil shale known to be in the region or from some new form of energy.

In Congressman Saylor's statement in the Congressional Record which accompanied his insertion of the letter from Budget Director Dodge he offered some amazing figures. He stated that the construction costs alone of the participating irrigation projects would range from \$200 to nearly \$800 an acre and would average \$545 per acre benefited. The Federal subsidy, which the Budget Director admitted in his letter would be two-thirds of the construction cost, would average \$365 for every acre benefited. That would mean about \$50,000 for the average farm. That would be two and a

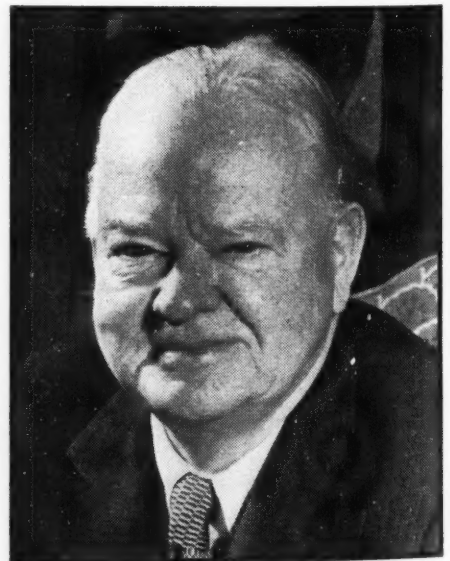
half times the average value of fully developed irrigated land in the region.

But this sum, huge as it is, is only the initial cost of the subsidy. The accumulated interest subsidy at the end of the over-all period of "repayment" would amount to about \$1 billion, or more than \$2,700 an acre. That would be about \$370,000 per farm.

**More Losses:** The story of the ultimate cost cannot end with these estimates and calculations. For they are based upon the certainty of things working out as the planners have planned. If the history of 52 years of reclamation can throw any light upon the future, these incredible figures may prove to be optimism rampant. The real costs will no doubt be immeasurably greater.

Another loss is to be anticipated. Congressman Saylor has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior asking for an estimate of the effect of the diversion of water upstream upon the flow and consequent production of power by Hoover, Davis, and Parker Dams down the river.

Whenever you discuss these subsidies with an advocate of irrigation you are confronted with the assertion that "by 1975 we shall need a lot more food for a lot more mouths to feed." This is a highly debatable subject. There are reliable opinions that we shall then be raising a lot more food on land already under cultivation without need for new irrigation projects. Congress may find it in the national interest to measure the cost of this vast subsidy for irrigation against a more modest subsidy for soil conservation in nonarid regions. There are also those who ask why we need to provide subsidies for new cultivation and at the same time subsidies for food surpluses which we are already producing.



Associated Press

Hoover's task force was shocked

Newsweek, May 17, 1954

A scene from the CinemaScope film,  
 "How to Marry A Millionaire," starring  
 Betty Grable, Marilyn Monroe,  
 and Lauren Bacall.



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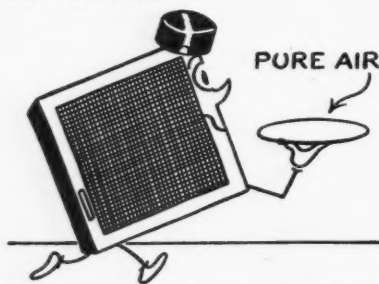
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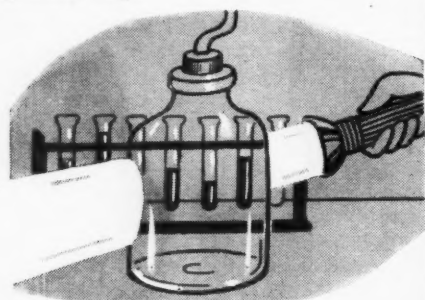
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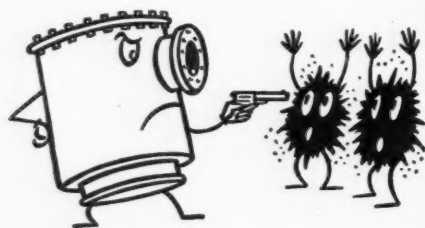
BY O. SOGLOW



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## EDUCATION

### Thrilled and Appalled

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, new U.S. Commissioner of Education (and brother of Attorney General Herbert Brownell) diagnosed the aches and pains of American education in a speech last week in New York.

In the face of large enrollments, there is a shortage of 340,000 classrooms, he said, and the nation is falling behind at the rate of 67,000 a year. The country's elementary schools began this past year with a shortage of 72,000 prepared teachers. Also, almost half of each 1,000 students who get as far as the fifth grade fail to finish high school.

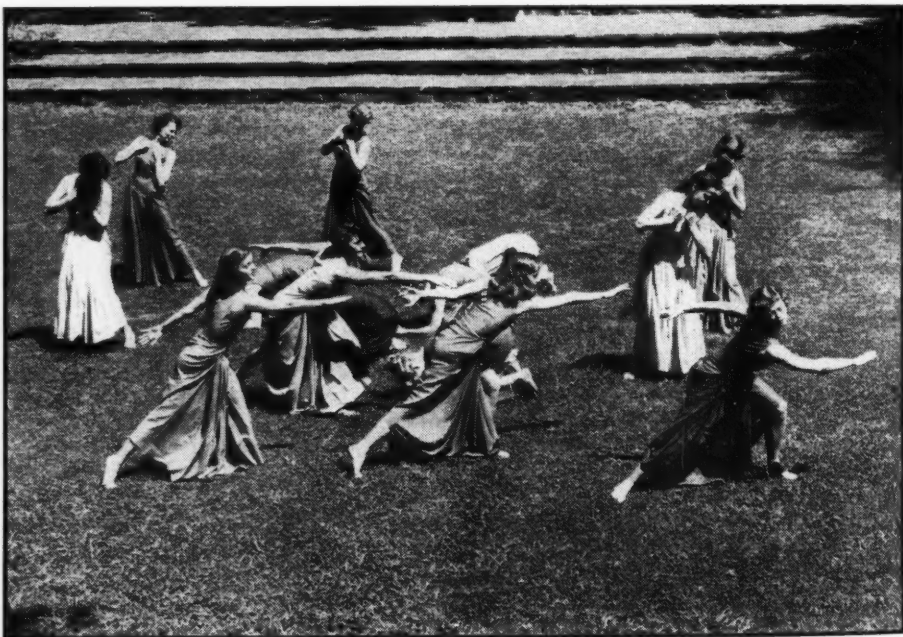
Topping off this disheartening picture, said Dr. Brownell, is the fact that the U.S. still has 8 million "functional illiterates." These are persons with less than five years' schooling. "We cannot look at these figures," Dr. Brownell concluded, "without being both appalled at the big job ahead and being thrilled at the challenge to the efforts and ingenuity of the American people and their educators."

of Aeschylus' Oresteia—"Agamemnon," "The Libation Bearers," and "The Eumenides"—given in the original Greek, as the climax of their college's unique annual Greek festival.

The production of the trilogy in a single day, particularly ambitious because it has never been undertaken before in the U.S., will mark another occasion of importance to the college at Lynchburg, Va.: This summer "Miss Mabel"—as her students call her—will retire after a 50-year teaching career.

**Popular Classics:** Since she came to Randolph-Macon in 1904, Miss Whiteside has kept the tradition of the classics extraordinarily alive. More than 10 per cent of some 600 students attend her Greek classes—a phenomenal percentage, in an era where practical college courses like child care, abnormal psychology, map reading, and elementary accounting are apt to be more in demand. Out of Yale's about 4,000 college students, for example, only 35 are this year enrolled in Greek courses.

In 1909 Miss Whiteside and her students put on a performance of Euripides'



Randolph-Macon girls, dancing out a Greek drama, keep a tradition alive

### Miss Mabel's Aeschylus

Mabel Whiteside, professor of Greek at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, was busy this week arraying herself in the guise of Dionysus, Greek god of drama, wine, and the dance. Tripping behind her at rehearsals were students wearing the tunics of Dionysus' traditional maenads, the robes of classic Greek actors. On Saturday, after weeks of polishing their ancient Greek accents, Miss Whiteside and her Greek scholars will begin a rare production for an American college—the three dramas

"Alcestis." Almost every year since then, some Greek play has been produced in the college's tree-shaded amphitheater, in all, 40. This year's play, the 41st, kept the participants busy for most of the spring term. The student-actresses have had some difficult speaking parts to memorize. The longest—400 lines—is sophomore Judith Weller's Clytemnestra. She plays the garrulous and bloodthirsty wife of the Trojan war hero Agamemnon and is the only character to appear in all three plays. Supporting her are all 68 of Miss Whiteside's Greek scholars—plus some 30 others who have joined the

Newsweek

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company to handle the nonspeaking roles.

Miss Whiteside's philosophy on staging intricate Greek-language plays is a simple one: "If you ask people to do the impossible, and they do it, you have given them an educational start."

The one presence the expected 2,500 spectators fear most on Saturday is the same that often bothered the open-air Greeks: Rain. In this department Miss Mabel has the record book on her side (four rainstorms in 45 years). "The girls," says Miss Mabel, "think I have influence with the gods of rain and snow."

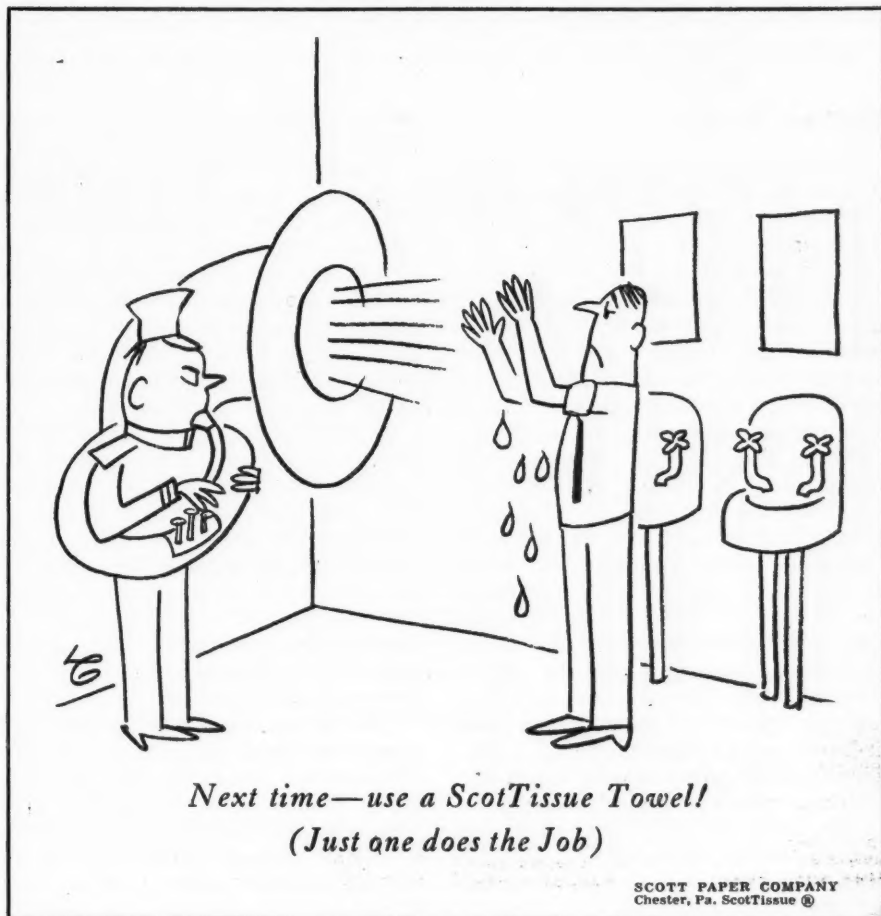
### Tulane's Hullabaloo

Privately endowed Tulane University, in New Orleans, has persistently stuck to its guns on refusing admission to Negroes. Those assertive enough to apply are told that it is against university policy, which follows to the letter a mandate from its benefactor, Paul Tulane, a wealthy New Orleans merchant. He turned over his estate in 1882 for the "encouragement of intellectual, moral, and industrial education among the white young persons in ... New Orleans."

Last week Tulane administrators, students, and alumni were jarred by an editorial in the student publication, *Hullabaloo*, urging the university to reverse its old policy. Written by the paper's 28-year-old editor, Richard Warren, who comes from Kalamazoo, Mich., the editorial went quickly to its point: "[Negroes] should be admitted freely and graciously, as early as possible, before the air is tensed by a Supreme Court order demanding that the color line be dropped." (The Supreme Court is expected to hand down a decision in this session on the school-segregation issue.)

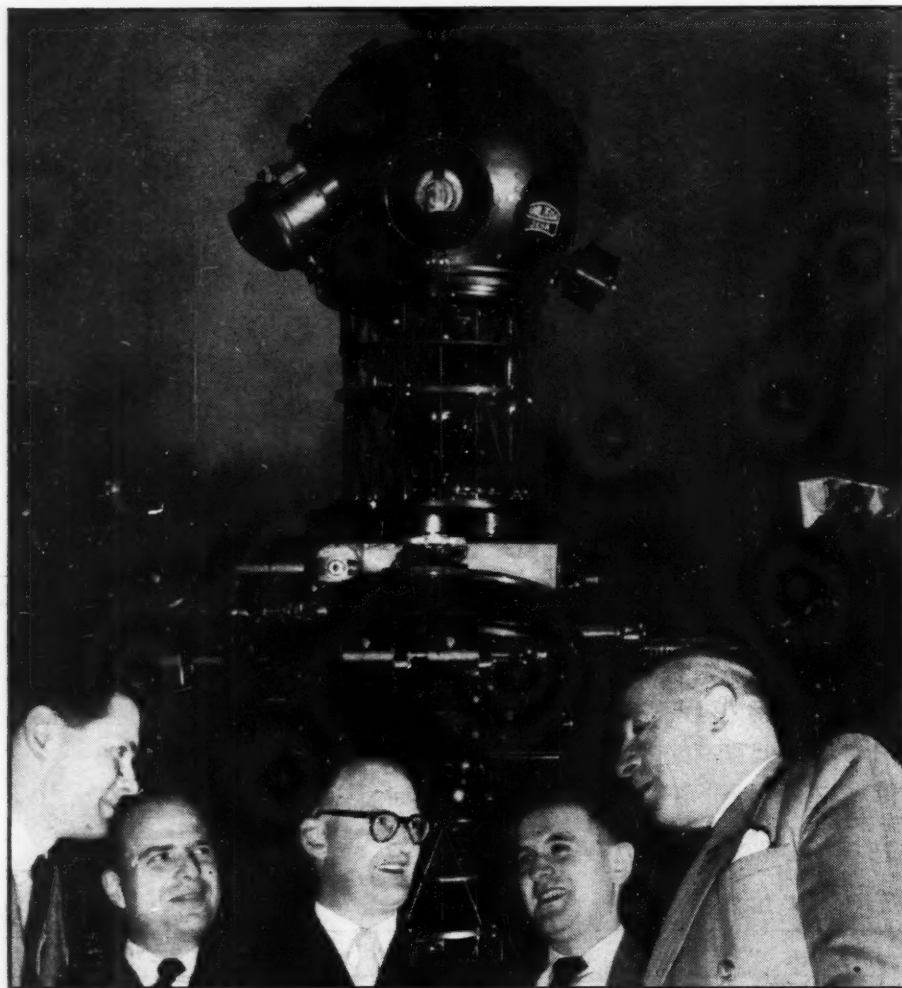
**Recommendation:** Warren had some good reasons for bringing up the subject. In an action previously unreported, he said, the Tulane Graduate School faculty had just recommended with only two dissenting votes that "steps be taken to clarify the policy of admission to the graduate school in order that admission of Negroes may be facilitated." Warren's conclusion from this: "...The faculty here is mentally prepared and anxious for such a move."

Officially, Tulane took no notice of Warren's editorial detonation. But there was a lot of talking on the sidelines, with undergraduates sharply divided on the subject (said a Jackson, Miss., sophomore: "It makes my hot Southern blood boil"). Joseph M. Jones, president of the Board of Administrators, pointed out with caution that "Negroes have not been admitted in the past... The matter is constantly under study and is receiving the most careful consideration." As C. Shelby Friedrich, president of the Tulane Alumni Association, saw it: "We've got a hot potato by the tail."



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At Hayden, Truax (left) and Singer (second from right) evoked a Mouse

## Mouse Moon

To date, the earth has only one satellite—the moon. Some of the nation's outstanding astronautics experts would like to supply more. At a meeting in New York last week of the Hayden Planetarium's Third Symposium on space travel, they agreed that man-made satellites, rocket powered, could be a reality within ten years—small "moons" which could be shot through space into a pole-to-pole orbit around the earth.

Physics Prof. Fred S. Singer of the University of Maryland explained the astronauts' line of thinking: "The earth satellite I am thinking of is not the earth satellite that many writers have dreamed of: The space platform, the little space men with their space suits and space taxis, the giant station high above the atmosphere, circling around the earth." With schematic drawings and specifications, the 29-year-old physicist described his "much more modest proposal," a 100-pound sphere which would circle the earth 200 miles above its creators' heads. Its life would be only a few days, but Professor Singer estimates that, after an initial \$1 million to develop and build his first little moon, nicknamed "The Mouse,"

each additional satellite would cost only \$50,000. A bomber costs \$15 million.

The Mouse would be located in the head of a three-stage rocket missile. When the third rocket had burned out, the nose tip would open and gently deposit the satellite in its pole-to-pole orbit around the earth. No weighty gyro-controlled motors would be needed to keep it there. Before take-off, the Mouse would have been set spinning on a horizontal axis.

**Space Lab:** Professor Singer sees no direct military uses for his satellite. But, he pointed out, meteorologists, physicists, and radio and aeronautics experts are clamoring for information which cannot be obtained on earth. Solar radiations—like cosmic rays and ultraviolet waves—are prevented by the atmosphere from reaching earth in full force. These radiations have a profound effect on radio communications and on the weather.

The Mouse would be packed with instruments powered by solar batteries (NEWSWEEK, May 3). These would gather their data as the satellite swings around the earth—once every 90 minutes. A 7½-foot magnetic tape would record the information gathered during each 45-minute interval from pole to pole. The

Mouse would then transmit the information, in 30 seconds, to a waiting plane.

Another astronaut, Comdr. Robert C. Truax, an expert on guided missiles, warned that neither military nor commercial organizations are likely to build earth satellites—whether the Mouse or larger models. "A tax-supported national space flight program, based on wide popular demand, is the only feasible way to bring about space travel in our time. The knowledge is available, hundreds of enthusiastic and capable rocket engineers are ready and anxious to go to work." The commander's cost estimate: \$1 billion, to be spent over a ten-year period.

## 1984: Crowded

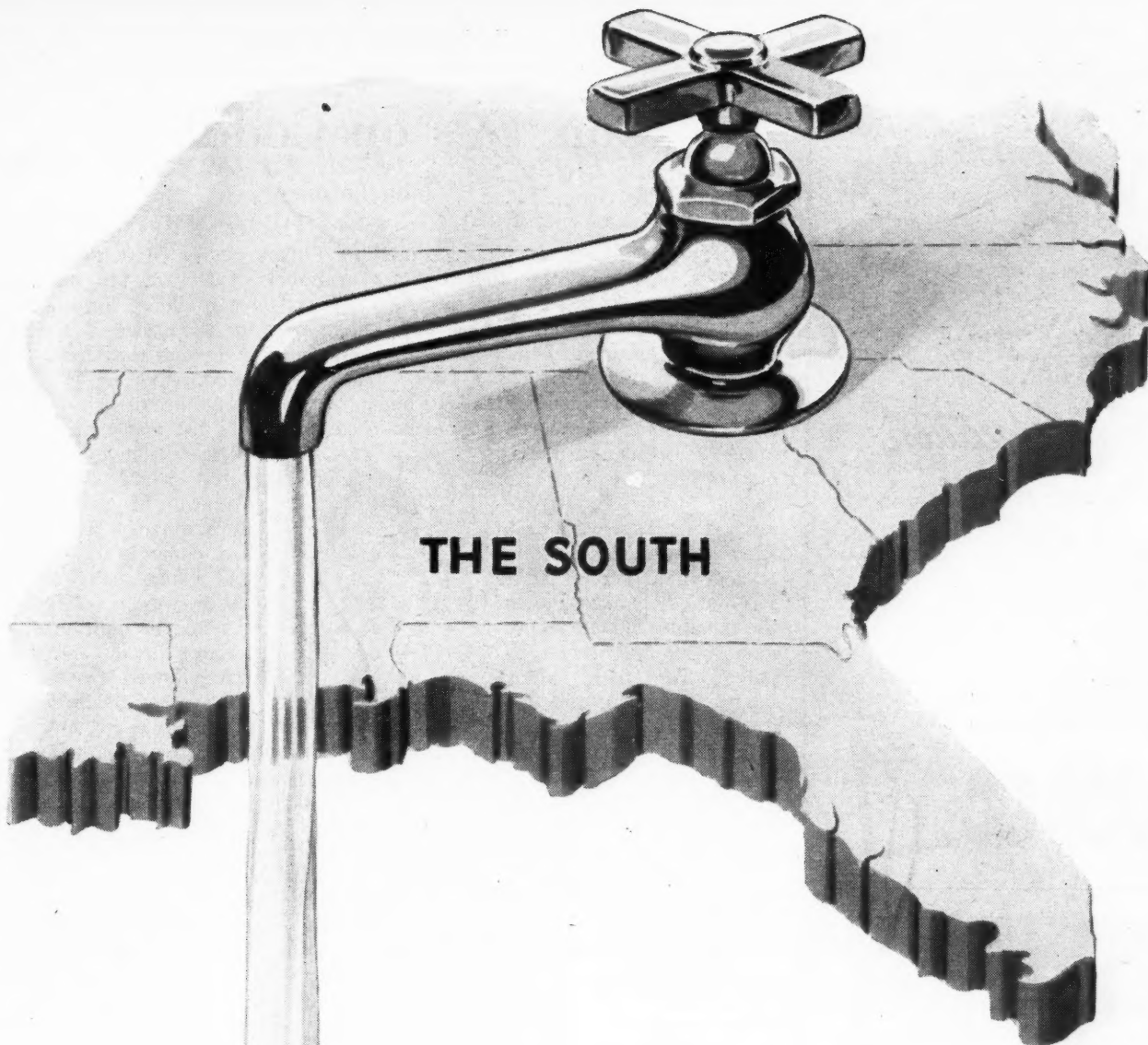
About 2.5 billion people inhabit the earth today. By 1984, world population will total 4 billion. The frightening nature of these statistics was demonstrated in a 404-page report released by the United Nations' Population Division of the Department of Social Affairs: "The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends." At the moment, people are multiplying at the disturbing and unprecedented rate of 30 million a year.

It is in Asia, Africa, and South America—the traditional underdeveloped territories—that population now grows the fastest. Cheap public-health measures—introduced by European nations and the United States—have cut drastically their normally high death rates. Historically, these countries depended on high birth rates to offset the high death rates. Their cultural traditions emphasize fertility and childbirth. Now, the need for a high birth rate no longer exists, but the traditions continue to operate, inexorably.

There is no comparable rise in birth rates in the relatively wealthy Western countries. The underdeveloped countries, especially those of Asia, are potentially bursting with surplus people, and they are all relatively poor and dissatisfied. All this may make 1984 more of a nightmare than even George Orwell's parable of dictatorship sets forth.

### Periscoping Science

Scientists are suddenly getting enthusiastic about snow making. Cloud-seeding tests the last few winters have added tons of snow to the normal fall in the High Sierras. And the increased summer runoff can be worth millions to West Coast utility companies. Note: These scientists are pretty much the same ones who have taken a dim view of artificial rain making in the Southwest—on grounds that it helps cause drought conditions in the Midwest.



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## Congress on Coddling

by John Lardner



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THE MOST TREASURED NAME IN PERFUME

**CHANEL**

A MEMBER of Congress, Representative Hess, failed the other day to keep it out of the newspapers that he thinks that the armed forces tend to coddle certain athletes who come into their possession.

It's not new for congressmen to be suspicious of the sports world, or to fail to keep their suspicions out of print. Years ago, after nearly every big prize-fight, a representative from Brooklyn used to fail utterly to keep it a secret that he felt that Uncle Mike Jacobs, the lovable old fight promoter, should be investigated. To Uncle Mike's intense irritation, the congressman's talk led to "fix" rumors, which ate up valuable newspaper space.

"With the room they give this guy," Mike used to say, "they could be writing, is there gonna be a return match?"

"Don't you know there's gonna be a return match, Sept. 10?" the boys would say to Mr. Jacobs.

"That's either here or there," Mike would say to them.

Lately, the Army has joined sports on Congress's list—the Army, and the art of coddling. The combination seemed to call for some kind of triple play; and Representative Hess has made it, by blending sports, coddling, and the armed forces together in one dark, streamlined thought.

The congressman's idea was that a lot of boxers and ballplayers in service spend a lot of their time boxing or playing ball. He drew up a list of names, which must have been composed in haste, for one of them immediately backfired. Hank Bauer, the N.Y. Yankee outfielder, was cited as a coddle-ee, or ex-coddle-ee.

"Bauer?" yelled George Weiss, the Yankee general manager, in righteous anger. "Doesn't he know that Bauer was a one-man army in the last war?"

To be exact, Bauer was a one-man Marine Corps, or, anyway, a very useful front-line Marine. The representative quickly thought twice, and said that when he spoke of Bauer, he might have meant Sauer. It then developed that Hank Sauer, of the Chicago Cubs, is also a man with a war record. There's a chance that Representative Hess really meant Gauer,

of Pittsburgh; or Mauer, of Boston; or Lauer, of Detroit—but until these fellows have qualified for big-league play, or, for that matter, until they are born, judgment will have to remain in abeyance.

A more significant name on the congressman's list was that of Chico Vejar, the televised prize-fighter, who has been doing his bit for his country lately. Representative Hess said it had come to his attention that Chico's way of doing his bit was to get leaves of absence to fight pretty often, for money, and that he was allowed by the military to fly to these fights in his own private plane.

It's true that Vejar has had several passes to fights. The way he fights, however, it's doubtful whether this constitutes coddling.

The young fellow is in great demand on TV screens because he usually gets knocked down, and sometimes out. In speeding him to his rendezvous with concussion—in letting him fly, as it were, to the scene of the crash—the U.S.A. may have betrayed some special feeling toward Chico. But, for all Representative Hess knows, the feeling may be one of scientific curiosity, to see how often the kid will bounce on military rations. Or it may be a new form of discipline.

Willie Mays, of the N.Y. Giants, was also cited as coddled material. Neither Mays nor the Army denies that Willie played baseball regularly during his term of service. Representative Hess fails to consider that when he played, it was almost always before an audience, and that the audience was made up largely of servicemen, and that it was perhaps less a case of the Army coddling Willie than of Willie coddling the Army, or, anyway, sizable sections of the Army.

IT SEEMS to be part of the congressman's argument that athletes should learn new ways when they're in service. Soon after the war, the N.Y. Yankees asked Red Ruffing to go by plane to a ball game in the West. "A plane? I'm scared to death of those things," said Red. He had just completed a hitch in the Air Force. Athletes are athletes.





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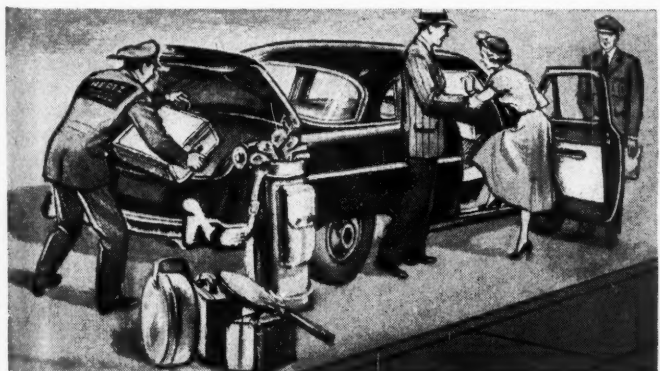
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*The whole lot of us Kellys at the beach. 1946 (That's me next to mother)*

## The Kellys' Cool Film Beauty

In a quieter moment of history, as the words of George M. Cohan's song go, everyone was crazy about a legendary New York girl named Nellie, the daughter of Officer Kelly, and as beautiful and lively a girl as ever danced an Irish reel.\* In 1954 Hollywood, a world away from Nellie in time and space, everyone is still a little awed and breathless by the shooting star of quite a different Kelly girl, from Philadelphia, a coolly beautiful actress named Grace.

At 24, Grace Kelly (see cover) is a relative Hollywood rarity—a star who came out from the East already bright and shining, dispensing with the usual apprenticeship through the ranks of the studio publicity posers, the leg-conscious starlets, and the struggling featured players. After only two years in pictures, she has the kind of contract with M-G-M that Beverly Hills regulars envy—only three films a year and extra payment for any others she chooses. She is currently regarded as one of the hottest properties in films. Since she came to public notice, as Gary Cooper's peace-loving wife in "High Noon," and, later, as Clark Gable's major distraction in "Mogambo," Grace has made four major films, and her list of leading men (Ray Milland, James Stewart, William Holden, Bing Crosby,

and Stewart Granger) sounds like an autograph hunter's New Year's resolutions. Her current hit, "Dial 'M' for Murder" (NEWSWEEK, May 10), has just been released.

All of this puts blond Grace quite a bit ahead of little Nellie; but only, in point of fact, by a generation or so. Behind Grace, and probably in great part responsible for her success, is the story of the rise of a great Irish-American family, of men and women blessed by strong arms and good looks, a dogged instinct for hard work, and a sure feel for success.

Grace's father, John Brendan Kelly,

64, is a handsome, vigorous, and wealthy Philadelphia contractor, who won himself a corner of sporting history by his great rowing victories in the '20s. One uncle, George Kelly, is a ranking American playwright ("The Show-Off," "Craig's Wife"). Her late uncle, Walter, was the beloved "Virginia Judge" of the vaudeville stage. Her brother, John B. Jr., followed in his father's footsteps by becoming the greatest oarsman of his time (Diamond Sculls champion in 1947 and 1948). To be a standout in the Kelly family, as Philadelphians justly observe, takes some doing.

**Pat Went to School:** The story of Grace Kelly begins, perhaps, on her great-grandfather's farm in Ireland.

"There were five boys in the family,"



*Mother as a model,*

*and in front of our home*

\*The Boys are all mad about Nellie, the daughter of Officer Kelly;  
And it's all day long they bring flowers all dripping with dew,  
And they join the chorus of Nellie Kelly,  
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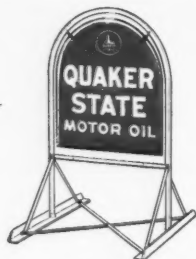
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## MOVIES



*Dad and me when I was six*

as her father John relates, "and not much money to spare. It was plain to my grandfather that he could not educate them all so he called them together one day and said: 'Boys, we are going to put the oldest one of you through school, but the rest will have to stay and work the farm and contribute a share to Pat's schooling. At least one Kelly will be educated.' So Pat went to school, and ended up the dean of Dublin University. My own father never had a day in school himself, but he had a wonderful memory, all right, and maybe that's where Grace gets her talent for learning a part."

At 20, the County Mayo farm boy who was to be Grace's grandfather came to the United States and met and married Mary Costello, who had preceded him out of the same county. They settled at the Falls of the Schuylkill, 5 miles from Philadelphia, and began raising their family. The first seven children all went to work in the mills before they were in their teens. The last three, among them Grace's father, got a break: They were able to go through grammar school before settling down to work.

**Tunney and the King:** John Kelly served three years' apprenticeship as a bricklayer. He was getting nicely started on his trade—and growing adept at his hobby of rowing on the Schuylkill, when the first world war took him off to France. There, in his off-hours, he boxed at 175 pounds, and he was well on his way to taking the light-heavyweight championship of the AEF, when he broke his ankle in a truck accident. The man who did win the title was a Marine named Gene Tunney.

Last week in his pleasant Philadelphia office (the building is a replica of William Penn's Letitia Street house) John Kelly read aloud a letter from the former heavyweight champion which concluded: "Polly [Tunney's wife] doesn't know that but for an accident the world would never have heard of her husband as a pugilist." This may have been so. The man Tunney beat for the AEF title stayed three rounds with him; Kelly had stiffened the same fighter in the first round in an earlier bout.

**Bricks and Oars:** Kelly came back from France to resume his bricklaying and his oarsmanship. In 1920, having already won the national singles, he went to England to try for the Diamond Sculls at Henley, rowing's highest prize. At the last moment his entry was rejected because he was not a gentleman—the Henley definition of that being one who has never worked with his hands.

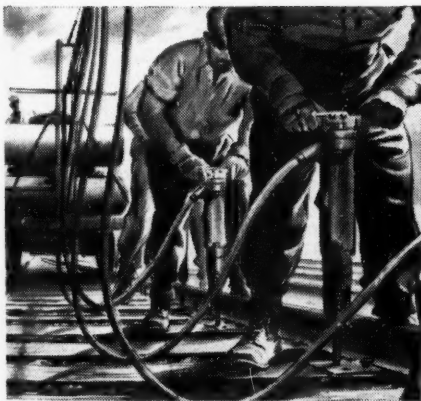
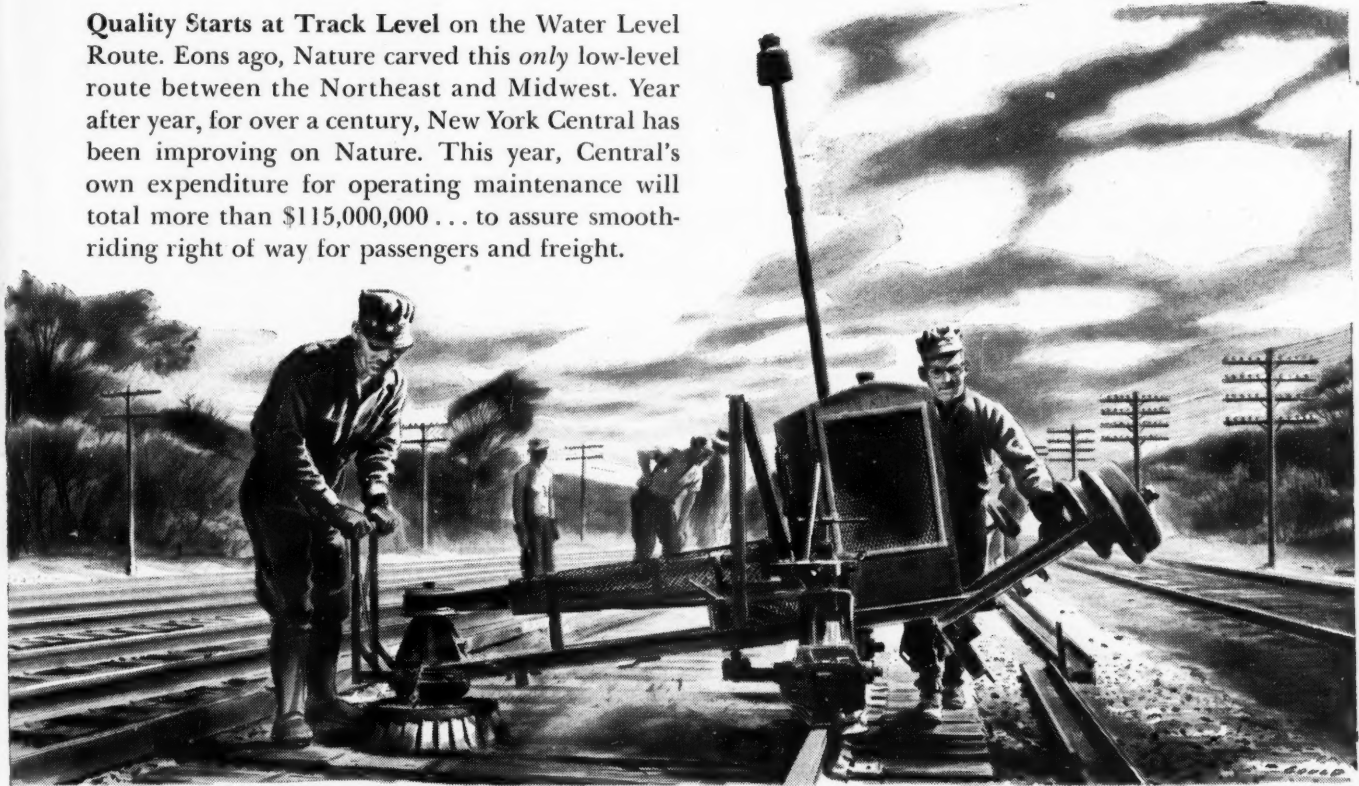
He got his revenge two months later by winning the Olympic singles at Antwerp, beating England's champion, among others. In exultation he sent his sweaty green rowing cap to the King of England, with the compliments of John Kelly. Twenty-seven years later he stood on the banks of the Thames and saw his son John, University of Pennsylvania student and by Henley standards a "gentleman," take the Diamond Sculls by eight good lengths.

In 1924, John Kelly married a beautiful Philadelphia girl of German ancestry named Margaret Majer, an athlete and magazine-cover model herself. By the time Grace, the third of their four children, was born, the Kellys were growing

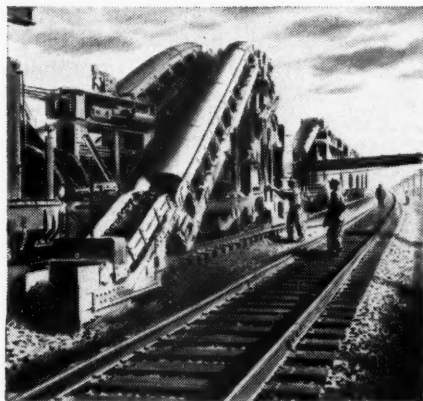
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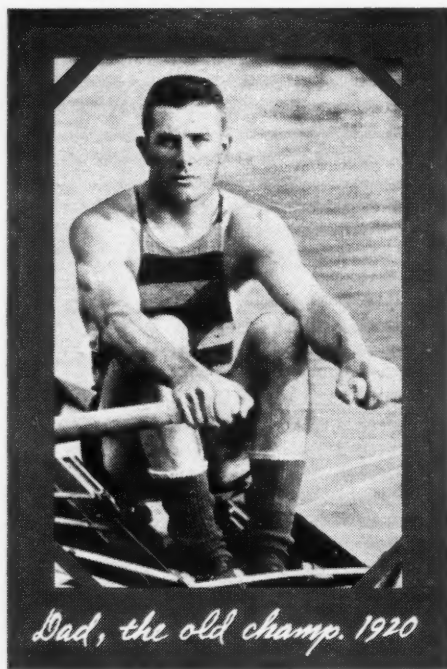
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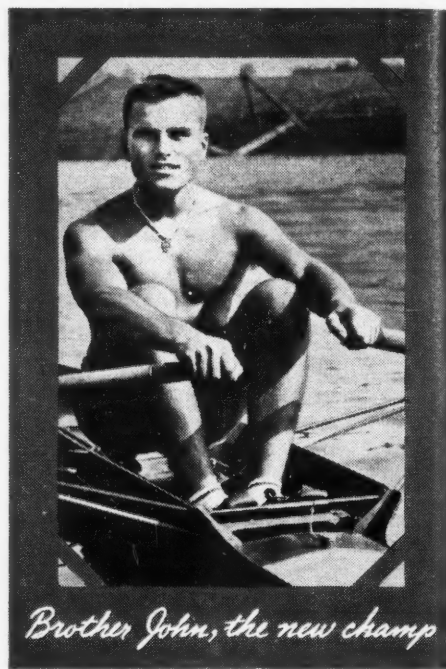


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*Dad, the old champ. 1920*



*Brother John, the new champ*

prosperous. John Kelly had started a bricklaying business with \$7,000 he borrowed from his brothers, George and Walter, and he was rapidly turning it into what is now an \$18 million contracting concern.

In 1935, John Kelly ran for mayor of Philadelphia on the Democratic ticket, and was narrowly beaten. Two years later, when Grace was 7, a much more important thing happened to her. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. came to the Kelly house to visit. ("He kissed me good-night. I was never going to wash again.")

**A Trouper at 11:** Grace was a quiet child, who could, however, forget her shyness on the stage. When she was 11, she played a part at a presentation of Philadelphia's old Academy Players. In the middle of the show, her stage mother muffed her lines. With characteristic coolness, Grace dropped her handbag, turned her back on the audience, and gave the older actress her lines, while she was picking up her bag. John Kelly turned to his wife: "We've got a trouper on our hands."

In 1947, fresh from Stevens school in Philadelphia and a trip to Europe, Grace started trouping in earnest. She sped to New York and enrolled in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts to learn how. To support herself, she found work as a model, and worked her way up to the sixth heaven of those models who command \$25 an hour. Six times, during her New York days, she looked out at her friends from the covers of *Cosmopolitan* and *Redbook*. "The money was very nice," she says as she recalls this, "and that's what makes it all worth-while."

After modeling and the academy, young Grace worked her way into television and did very well on TV's dramatic circuit. Her thinly drawn blond beauty

and a certain discipline of manner were heavily in demand, although often for specialized roles. ("I was afraid for a while that I'd be typed as an English wife.") But few directors who saw her forgot the Kelly features—a face, as one Hollywood surveyor put it, which reminds him of a cool, fast stream in a mountain hideaway.

In 1951, after starting a movie part on location in New York, she went out to the Coast. Preferring New York to Hollywood, she had no desire to move away, and M-G-M had to hustle before she considered a contract. She got her second big part, in "Mogambo," on the strength of a screen test which John Ford, its director, remembered. It was a test, fittingly enough, in which she played an Irish girl with a brogue. Ford, an Irishman, found it hard to believe when he heard that she was American born.

**A Classic English Type:** In California, Grace Kelly lives as quietly as can be in a small apartment on Sweetzer Avenue in West Hollywood. She still retains her apartment on 66th Street in Manhattan. She is not given to making friends easily, and her manners give many people the impression that she is aloof. Hollywood columnists who try to interview her, after their first fruitless attempts at eliciting expansive or humorous responses, finally emerge as if they had been presented at court.

When she finishes her present picture, "Green Fire," a drama about emerald hunting in Colombia (with Stewart Granger as the emerald hunter), she has two more pictures waiting for her ("The Cobweb" and "Catch a Thief"). Perhaps atomic-age audiences feel some vicarious reassurance and stability in watching her restrained behavior and gazing into the cool stream of the Kelly face—what many



call a classic English type. It makes a nice Hollywood switch-ending to recall that this classic English type is really the daughter of the Philadelphia Irishman who once angrily mailed his sweaty green cap to Buckingham Palace.

### New Film

**Prisoner of War** (M-G-M) is another example of Hollywood getting its hands on current history, and none too firmly, either. For reasons known only to G-2 at M-G-M, it is felt necessary to have Ronald Reagan parachute behind enemy lines to gather evidence on the mistreatment of American soldiers in North Korean prison camps. Mistreatment is the mildest possible word to describe the pressure the men in Hut 16 endure. In his efforts to extract phony "germ warfare" confessions, a maniacal North Korean colonel (Leonard Strong) teams up with a cool, malevolent Russian (Oscar Homolka), who is an "adviser" on the latest methods of breaking the human spirit. Their victims are a defiant corporal (Steve Forrest), an apparent weakling (Dewey Martin), who seems to cooperate with the Reds as a "progressive," and Reagan, among others.

After enduring mock firing squads, and having been forced to lie in grave-like pits for days and nights on end, some of the men do break down and confess to the germ-warfare charges. Their ordeal, before they break, is a cutting study in brutality.

The picture barely touches on the deep mental stress of brainwashing. This was, after all, the uniqueness of the American POW's ordeal in the North Korean prison camps and might have been given its dramatic due.

►**Summing Up:** Vivid, but obtuse.

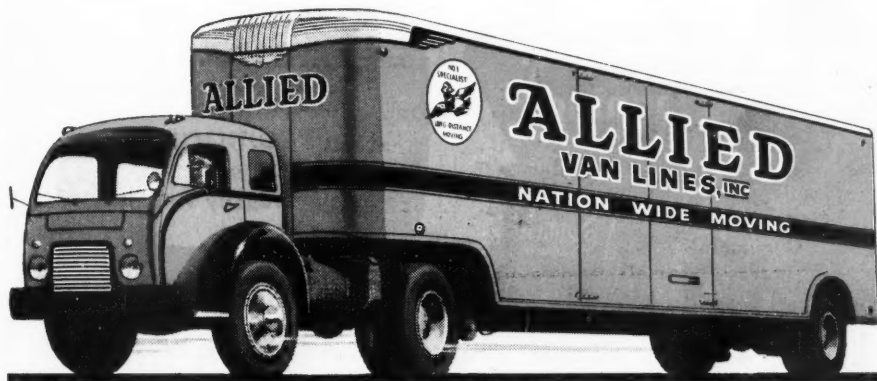
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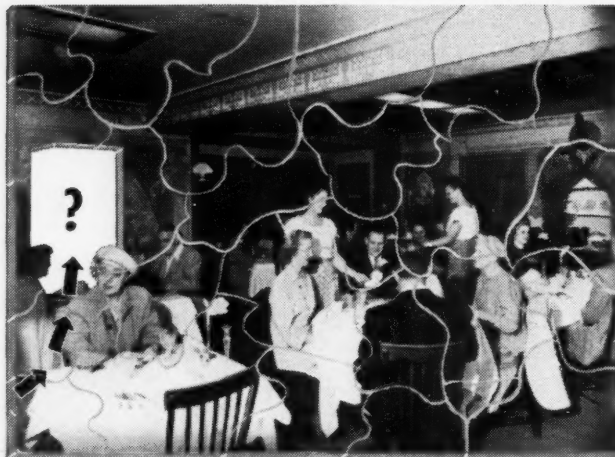


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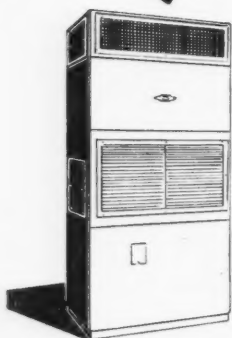
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ART

Art That Is Not Free

"... As opposed to decadent bourgeois art with its falseness, its rejection of a realistic, truthful reflection of life as it is, Soviet artists present the wholesome and integral art of socialist realism..."

—Bulletin of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

"These fellows claim that they see nature that way. We should examine their eyesight. If they are really afflicted with defective vision, we can only be sorry for these poor creatures... But if they only simulate this distortion, then it becomes a matter for the Ministry of the Interior..."

—from a speech of Adolf Hitler.

Everyone knows that a dictator, on attaining power, quickly sends his security police around to lock up the newspapers and the radio stations. It is less widely appreciated that another goon squad, at the same time, is generally quick-marching in the direction of the local art galleries. For free art, in its way, is as bitter an enemy of dictatorship, whether Communist or Fascist, as the free press or a free forum.

In a book published this week, Dr. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, a German-born art historian, has put forward a striking case history of the totalitarian mind let loose in the art gallery. "Art Under a Dictatorship" (Oxford University Press. \$5.50) deals principally with the systematic stifling of imagination and individual artistic talent by Hitler's Germany. It also gives a bird's-eye view of the Communist approach to art, both in Soviet Russia and the East German satellite state—all strikingly similar.

**Nazis:** "Art," he writes, "that is the expression of individual search, of experiment, of intuitive play, art that penetrates the surface of the visual world... that art cannot be tolerated by the dictator." When Hitler came to power, his most obvious targets were the work of nonobjective painters and sculptors, of impressionists, expressionists, cubists—in short, of all artists who had forsaken faithful, "photographic-like" reproductions of landscape or the human form. Among those classed as "degenerate" by the Nazis, along with famous Germans like George Grosz, Willi Baumeister, and Paul Klee, were well-known non-Germans like Van Gogh, Modigliani, Gauguin, and Matisse.

Why was this so? Principally, Dr. Lehmann-Haupt explains, because of these artists' intense individuality. Any dictatorship demands utter conformity. It wants art that is easy on the eye and on the mind—something that gives its subjects the illusion of a calm, secure world.

Hitler's answer to "degenerate" art was a dull, watered-down classicism. He



ordered a whole generation of Nazi artists to turn out faithful and uninspired copies of old Greek and Roman masterpieces. Witness the plump Nordic nudes of Prof. Adolf Ziegler, the Third Reich's official art arbiter (see cut). "They set out to conquer the future. What they harvested were the dregs of yesterday."

**Communists:** Are the Communists any different? Dr. Lehmann-Haupt thinks not. Working for the U.S. military government in Germany after the war, he found that the East German Communists were swiftly harking back to the ponderous monuments and the realistic but ugly "worker" statues of the Nazis—this time under the banners of Moscow's "Socialist realism." Basically, it was the "same retrogressive, stale mediocrity."

Even in the United States Dr. Lehmann-Haupt finds some cases where individualistic types of modern art—in- stead of being condemned as eyesores, on arguable artistic ground—are attacked, politically, as vaguely "Communitic." He cites, among others, the case of a 1947 U.S. Government art exhibit in Europe, which drew Congressional criticism because it allegedly played into the hands of the Communists. As one representative put it at the time: "... The paintings ... that portray a person make him or her unnatural. The skin is not reproduced as it would be naturally. [The face is] always depressed and melancholy ..."

Oddly enough, says Dr. Lehmann-Haupt, that was almost exactly what the official Soviet critics were saying that year, attacking their local deviations from true Socialist realism.



Adolf Ziegler's Nazi nudes

May 17, 1954

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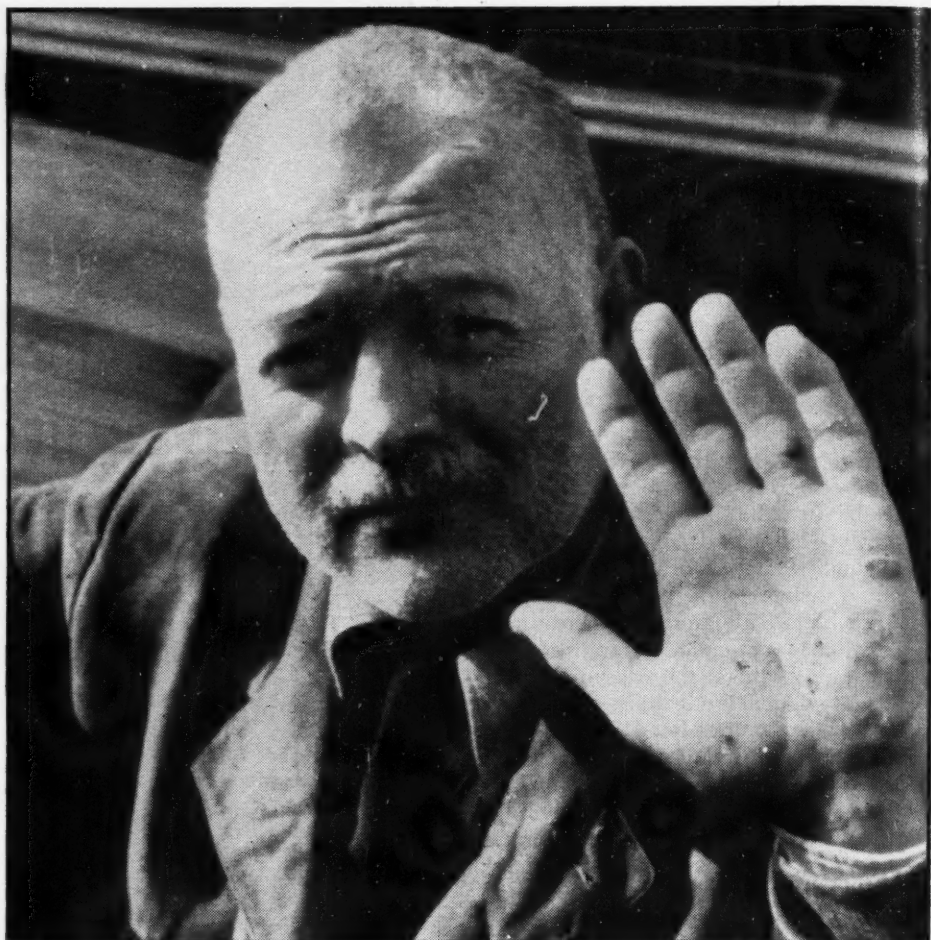
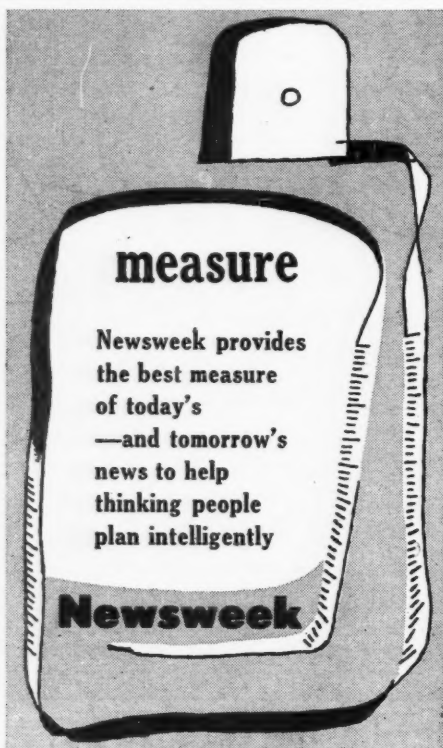
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United Press

1954: In Venice, Hemingway shows hand scars from his African air crash

## Hemingway: Making of a Master

At 54, Ernest Hemingway is too young to be the subject of any definitive biography, but he is old and famous enough to be under constant scholarly probing. And it is early enough to see his development as a writer with remarkable clarity. In "The Apprenticeship of Ernest Hemingway: The Early Years," Charles A. Fenton has put together a striking study in Hemingway's literary sources, despite the considerable literary handicap of having written his book, originally, as a Ph.D. thesis.

The Yale English instructor's book reveals, as its first highly illuminating find, that before any of the widely recognized influences began to work on Hemingway—The Kansas City Star, the first world war, Paris, Gertrude Stein—he sometimes wrote with rhythms and resonances which are identified as his own today. In 1916, as a 17-year-old, football-playing high-school boy in the respectable Chicago suburb of Oak Park, he committed many kinds of conceits to paper, including imitations of Ring Lardner. But he could also deliver pure Hemingway: "Yes. He was a bad Indian. Up on the upper peninsula he couldn't get drunk.

He used to drink all day—everything. But he couldn't get drunk. Then he would go crazy; but he wasn't drunk. He was crazy because he couldn't get drunk."

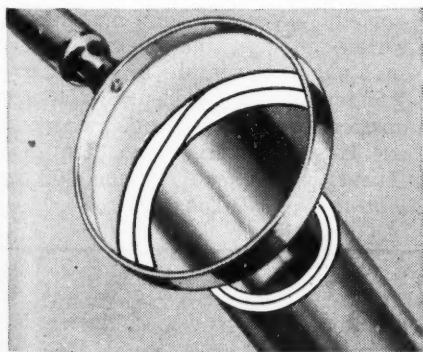
In 1917, Hemingway's doctor-father forbade him to go to war and he went instead to the great Kansas City Star. That paper's lengthy style book contains, among other things, the admonition: "Use short sentences. Use short first paragraphs. Use vigorous English. Be positive, not negative." Hemingway was a natural for such instruction, but he tempered it, also, with the expansive teaching of a legendary reporter, Lionel Calhoun Moise, who emphasized the importance of transitional sentences as against "these choppy, bastard, journalese paragraphs."

**Vanity on the Piave:** At 18, Hemingway finally reached the war as an ambulance driver in Italy for the American Field Service. He also served just a little over six days in the trenches along the Piave. During the seventh day, Hemingway "was struck by the exploding fragments of a trench mortar . . . He was handing out chocolate to the Italian soldiers . . . He received 227 separate wounds from the mortar and was hit



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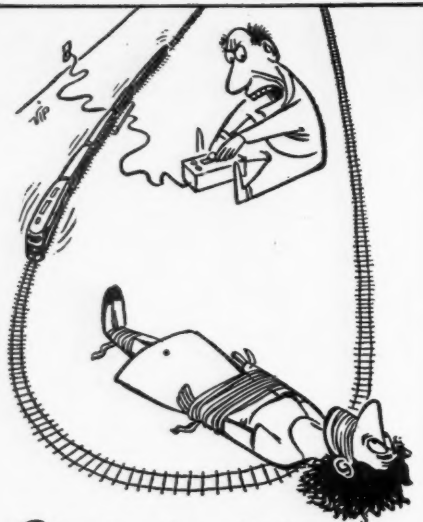
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## BOOKS

### Man Who Wears White Spats

Ernest Hemingway, aged 23, on Benito Mussolini in 1923:

"Mussolini is the biggest bluff in Europe. Get hold of a good photograph of Signor Mussolini some time and study it. You will see the weakness in his mouth which forces him to scowl the famous Mussolini scowl that is imitated by every 19-year-old *Fascista* in Italy. Study his past record . . . Study his genius for clothing small ideas in big words. Study his propensity for dueling. Really brave men do not have to fight duels, and many cowards duel constantly to make themselves believe they are brave. And then look at his black shirt and his white spats. There is something wrong, even histrionically, with a man who wears white spats with a black shirt."

simultaneously in the leg by a machine-gun round." Years later he told Maxwell Perkins, the Scribner editor, that he had "not been at all hardboiled since July 8, 1918—on the night of which I discovered that that also was vanity." Hemingway's brief, violent experience of the first world war was his entire personal background for "A Farewell to Arms" (he himself did not see the Caporetto retreat which he describes so brilliantly).

**Literature in Paris:** After the war Hemingway wrote human-interest stories for The Toronto Star papers, and learned something of literary writing, and literary rejection slips, on the side. When he moved to Paris for The Toronto Star in the early '20s, he began to be convinced that his vocation was literature, not journalism: "I suspect that Baudelaire parked the lobster with the concierge down on the first floor, put the chloro-

form bottle corked on the washstand and sweated and carved at the Fleurs du Mal alone with his ideas and his paper as all artists have worked before and since." He wrote Sherwood Anderson, more briefly: "This goddamn newspaper stuff is gradually ruining me."

The characteristic Hemingway dialogue, seemingly offhand, actually intensely considered, began to develop: "You tip the postman. It is a little more than he had expected. He is quite overcome. 'Señor,' says the postman, 'I am an honest man. Your generosity has touched my heart. Here is another letter. I had intended to save it for tomorrow to ensure another reward from the always generous señor. But here it is. Let us hope that it will be as splendid a letter as the first!'"

In 1922 Hemingway covered the Genoa Economic Conference. He wrote sharply perceptive comments on the early *Fascisti*, and later, on their leader (see box). From the Rhone Canal he wrote about fly fishing in the manner soon to become celebrated. Fenton says that intermittently, but not steadily, Hemingway showed his now-familiar "selectivity, precision, uncompromising economy, deep emotional clarification." And it is obvious from Fenton's quotations that the poetic quality of Hemingway's best prose, the spare, clean music of word after particular word, was increasingly present.

**Beginning With Gertrude:** Back in Paris, Gertrude Stein told him: "There is a great deal of description in this, and not particularly good description. Begin over again and concentrate." He did. At 24 he published the short fictions and scenes called "Three Stories & Ten Poems" and "In Our Time." By then he was maturely formed as a creative personality, a drastic and meticulous re-writer, an insatiable re-examiner of his own pages, paragraphs, sentences, words. **Summing Up:** Excellent revelation of a master's evolution. (*THE APPRENTICESHIP OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY: THE EARLY YEARS.* By Charles A. Fenton. 302 pages. Farrar, Straus & Young. \$5.)

### ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Class Prophet; Orchestra (1) (2) (3); Trapeze Staff (3), Editor (4); Class Play; Burke Club (3) (4); Athletic Association (1) (2) (4); Boys' High School Club (3) (4); Hanna Club (1) (3) (4); Boys' Rifle Club (1) (2) (3); Major Football (4); Minor Football (2) (3); Track Manager (4); Swimming (4).

"None are to be found more clever than Ernie."

ILLINOIS



1917: Hemingway's high-school yearbook described a class leader



Auchincloss hints at Henry James

### Eight Dissenters

Among young American writers, Louis Auchincloss seems most likely to carry on in the traditions of Edith Wharton and Henry James. His elegant, shrewd novels discuss people of proven wealth and impeccable position. While they can hardly be called robust, they abound in sensitivity, intelligence, and control.

His new book, "The Romantic Egoists," contains eight stories, seven of which have been published in such magazines as *The New Yorker*, *Harper's*, and *Harper's Bazaar* in London. They have a common narrator, Peter Westcott, and go chronologically from Peter's days at Shirley School, a stylish New England establishment, through several years in the Navy, to his experiences as an employe in a great law firm. Auchincloss is steeped in his subject: He is a graduate of Groton, served as a naval officer during the second world war, and is an associate in a Wall Street law firm.

**Blood and Water:** In some of the stories, the author writes as such a relentlessly sensitive observer that the blood in his characters' veins threatens to turn into distilled water. Other Auchincloss characters, however, come immediately to life. This happens in "Billy and the Gargoyles," a story in which Peter Westcott, as a new boy at Shirley, is subject to hazing and torment by his older young associates. Peter's cousin, Billy Prentiss, an old boy, refuses to go along with this custom, and suffers unpopularity and cruelty because of his nonconformist protection of Peter. This experience drives the always unorthodox Billy still farther away from the herd. Finally he defies the entire school in a galvanic scene.

All of Auchincloss's stories, in fact, are about dissenters: A woman who marries

a rough diamond and moves out of her old polished social circle, a homosexual whose idyll is broken up and who returns to his loneliness, a young lawyer who makes a gesture of defiance but is forced to compromise. He moves through their dilemmas with sure skill and insight.

►**Summing Up:** A fine stylist, but no puncher. (*THE ROMANTIC EGOISTS*. By Louis Auchincloss. 210 pages. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.)

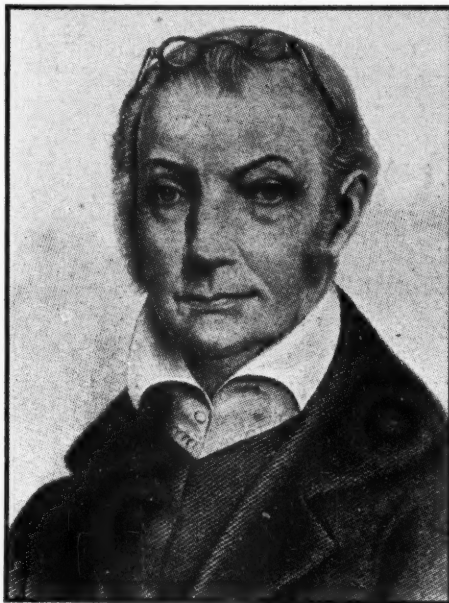
### Aaron Burr's Failure

The tragic duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr is a part of American folklore. What is less known is the story of the fantastic conspiracy which Burr set on foot the following year.

Publicly, during the period after the Revolution, Burr had a distinguished career: Lawyer, senator, the third Vice President of the Republic (he lost the Presidency by one vote in the House of Representatives to Jefferson). Personally, he was unscrupulous, profligate in love and money, daring, and ambitious.

Nonetheless, in this age there seems something quixotic about Burr's plan "to revolutionize the Western states and create a new government with the Allegheny Mountains as its eastern limit, New Orleans as its capital, and the Hero of Weehawken as its chief of state." But in 1805 the state of the Union was still precarious. The warfare between Federalist and Democratic-Republican made modern Democratic and Republican strife look like a sportsmanlike tennis game. The Western states seethed with unrest. The Louisiana Purchase had frayed American relations with Spain.

Burr's long journey of revolt began early in 1805 when he floated down the Ohio River in an elegant flatboat—"dining



Culver

Burr suggested a vast conspiracy



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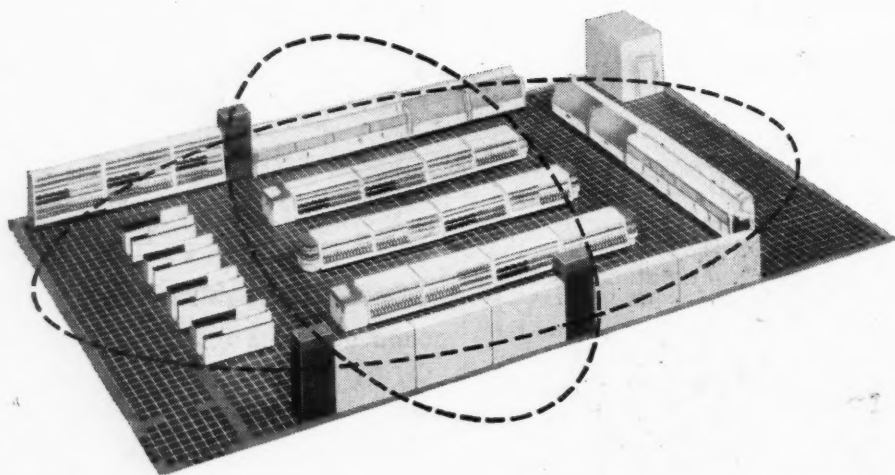


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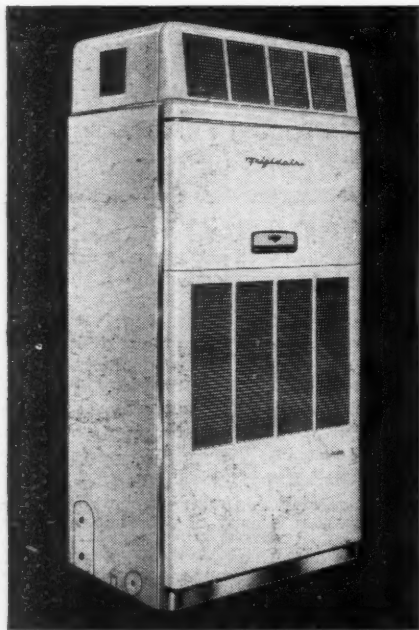
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### BOOKS

#### More on the Colorado

Recently, Raymond Moley, in his column *PERSPECTIVE*, has dealt with phases of the mammoth Colorado River Basin project now before Congress. This week, in order to discuss more fully the cost and merits of the project, Mr. Moley has expanded his column. See *PERSPECTIVE*, page 84.

room, two bedrooms, and a kitchen with a fireplace." It ended two years later when he was captured, disguised as a river boatman. "A tattered blanket coat covered a homespun garb, a tin can was tied over one shoulder, a butcher's knife was stuck in his belt, and a dilapidated white hat flopped over his face and partly hid it." He had traveled continuously, soliciting help for his plans (from Andrew Jackson, for one), gathering men and supplies, stopping occasionally to taste the pleasures of society. But he was never able to rally much more than promises. His final sortie down the Mississippi was a pitiful failure.

Thomas Perkins Abernethy, professor of history at the University of Virginia, has traced the course of the conspiracy with precision, up to the moment of Burr's trial for treason in 1807. After his acquittal and subsequent flight to England, Burr returned to practice law in New York. He died in 1836 in Staten Island.

►**Summing Up:** Updating on a dark corner of American history. (*THE BURR CONSPIRACY*. By Thomas Perkins Abernethy. 301 pages. Oxford University Press. \$6.)

#### Periscoping Books

Jacqueline Cochran, once the country's top woman flier and now, as Mrs. Floyd B. Odum, a millionaire cosmetics manufacturer, tells the story of her rise from life in an obscure Florida lumber camp in "The Stars at Noon," scheduled for fall publication by Little, Brown . . . Ludwig Bemelmans has delivered a manuscript on the late international society queen, Lady Mendl, to Viking for its fall list. Its title: "The One I Love the Best" . . . Richard Wright, noted for his fictional accounts of Negro life in the U.S. ("Native Son" and "Black Boy"), is writing a book about the African Gold Coast for Harper. Working title: "Africa to Me."



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**HARVEY KUENN**, Detroit Tigers' flashy shortstop, says: "I go for Camels' flavor!"



**MEL PARNELL**, Red Sox pitcher, is a long-time Camel fan. "I'll always prefer Camels!"



**TED KLUSZEWSKI**, Cincinnati Reds' slugging infielder, says: "Camels are a pure pleasure!"



**VIRGIL TRUCKS**, Chisox 20-game winner, says, "Camels have mildness and flavor!"



**RED SCHOENDIENST**, Cardinals' second baseman, says, "I'll take Camels for mildness!"



**WARREN SPAHN**, Braves' hurler, says, "I'm for Camels' swell flavor and cool mildness!"



**HARVEY HADDIX**, Cards' 20-game winner, changed to Camels for their "good taste"!



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**EDDIE LOPAT**, Yankee hurler, has smoked Camels for years. "Can't beat 'em for mildness!"



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\*Printers' Ink, 1954



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